BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1825. [NUMBER 1725.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL,

13TH SEPTEMBER 1825.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee appointed to hold the periodical examination of the Junior Civil Servants, that Mr. T. H Binny, who arrived in India on the 7th June 1824, and Mr. E. G. Fawcett, who arrived on the 6th of June 1825, have been found qualified to undertake the transaction of public business.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

A CARD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the VESTRY of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH on Saturday the 24th Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

T. CARR,
J. CLOW,
Secretaries

BOMBAY,
16th Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN THE
MAZAGON MARINE YARD,
On THIS DAY, the 17th Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK
IN THE AFTERNOON,

A teak built *Pleasure Boat*, Copper bottomed and nailed, with Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Sails, complete; the principal of the latter are new.

This vessel is a safe Sea Boat, has two Cabins, the front one 12 by 11 feet, fitted up conveniently with Lockers which serve as Couches or Sleeping places, separated from the after cabin is a good water closet. She will be found well adapted to convey a small family or three or four Gentlemen to or from any part of the Western coast of India.

Meadows Street, 17th Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 22d Instant,

AN Invoice of Britannia Metal Curry Dishes, Tea Pots, and Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons.

An Invoice of plated Candlesticks, two Chests of Furniture Chintz, Day and Night Telescopes, a hand Organ, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Surcingles, Snaffle Bridles, Day and Martin's Japan Blacking, Japan Ink, best White Wine Vinegar &c.

Meadows Street, 17th Sept. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A THEODOLITE,	Rs. 85
A Camera Lucida,	37
Painted Globe Lamps, per pair,	120
An Iron Bedstead,	100
BY THE PIECE.	
Superfine Scarlet Cloth per yard,	18½
Ditto Dark Green do.	17
Ditto Yellow do.	16½

Meadows Street, 17th September, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE received for sale on Commissi- ... DENNET with ... UNITED HAR-

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
PLATED AND BRASS MOUNTED
BENGAL
BUGGY HARNESS,
AT RUPEES 40 PER SET.

BUGGY Hood Hides, each Rs. 7
Yellow Nankeen per Corge ,, 80
Putanag Dish Covers, per set ,, 80

Meadows Street, 17th Sept. 1825.

LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS,

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THE
Asiatic Lithographic Company's Press
CALCUTTA,
ARE TO BE HAD NOW AT
Higgs and Briggs's
COMMISSION ROOMS,

SPLENDID GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF THE
BURMESE EMPIRE.

THIS MAP measures 6 feet 2 by 3 feet 3 inches, extending from Lat. 99° 0 to 27° North and from Long. 91° to 99° 30' East on a Scale of 16 miles to the inch.

The Map of the Burmese Empire, lately compiled at the Surveyor General's Office and Printed at the Asiatic Lithographic Press, forms the ground of this, and all authentic matter that has been received up to the present Period is added.

PRICE SA. RS. 50.

No. 2.

The Goolistaun of Shaik SADEE, consisting of 340 Pages, 8vo. in extra Boards,..... Rs. 8

N. B.—The writing of the above is in a clear good Persian hand, with all the Orthographical marks affixed.

No. 3.

The Monthly Musical Miscellany, each No.....Rs. 6¼

4 Numbers are published, and the successive ones will be forwarded by every convenient opportunity.

Meadows Street, 17th Sept. 1825

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

VERY rich plated double branch Candlesticks, with Silver Gadroon Edges and engraved Shades, at per pair Rs 150

Double branch bronze Brackets with elegant Cut Pans, Pendant Drops and Cut Shades, per pair Rs. 75.

An Elegant Breakfast Service for 36 Persons of beautiful Porcelain, Price Rs. 720.

Meadows Street, 17th Sept. 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 21st instant,

Three Cases of Fashionable Hats from Messrs. WILLIAMS and WHYTE of New Bond Street London :

VIZ.

Ladies Beaver Hats, Devonshire Brown, Drab, Pale Blue, and Black, trimmed, quite complete.

Gentlemen's Superfine Black and White Hats, Invoices of Perfumery, and Medicine &c. from Borrow and Dean's, Spirits of Lavender, Huile Antique, Lavender Water, Essences of Roses, Bergamot, Honey Water &c. &c. and a few cut Glass Smelling Bottles.

Tincture of Bark, Spirits of Hartshorn, Cream Tartar, Sal Volatile, Peppermint Seeds, West India Arrow Root, Tapioca, Refined Liquorice, Peppermint Lozenges, ... Seeds, &c. &c.

... other articles, to close Dis- ...

...ay, 9th September 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON MONDAY THE 3d OCT. NEXT,
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE ARMS;

THE Household Furniture and other Effects belonging to the present proprietor, retiring from the business.

COMPRISING :

Plate and Plated ware, Glass, Queen's, and China Mirrors, Globe Lamps, Wall shades, Pictures, Capital Billiard Tables, Couches, Chairs, large and small Bedsteads, Side Boards, Dining, Breakfast and Card Tables, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A quantity of Madeira, Champaign, Beer, and other Liquors,

At 2 o' Clock the lease of the House will be sold.

TERMS

Cash, and the Lots to be taken away within three days from the date of sale.

N. B. The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 17th September 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE exposed for Sale, an Invoice of Superior Saddlery &c. Imported by the Ship Calcutta, Consisting of Brass and Plated mounted Chariot and Buggy Harness, Hunting Saddles, and Bridles, with a variety of spare articles.

ALSO

The undermentioned Works on Commission, Bengal Annual Directory for 1825, Ditto Monthly Army List from January to April do, and a few Copies of Captain Husband's Trial, Noctes Festae or a Cold Season in Calcutta, and three Masonic Addresses.

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1825.

FOR SALE,

AT
Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

BENGAL TOBACCO for Hooka, just arrived, at Rupees 15 per Bombay Maund.

Bombay, 17th September 1825.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS
UNDER THE OFFICE,
OF
MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

A FEW Six dozen Chests of superior old London Particular MADEIRA WINE, from KEIRS and Co., imported in 1816, at Rupees 32 per dozen.

ALSO.

A few 2 dozen Chests of White Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, at Rupees 60 per dozen.

Bombay, 14th September 1825.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A LONDON BUILT LANDAU, nearly new, with a set of English BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS, in good condition, and a pair of BAY ARAB HORSES. Apply to LIMJEE BHICAJEE SONS & CO.

Bombay, 17th September 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO
ENGLAND,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
JAMES SIBBALD,
OF 670 TONS,
Capt. J. K. Forbes.

EXPECTED to arrive early in October, and to sail again for London about 1st December.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at whose Offi... of the accommodations ma... th Sept. 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
SIMPSON,
OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,
Henry Simpson,
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Tellicherry and London, the first week in October

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has excellent accommodations for Passengers; plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs WILLIAM NICOL and CO. here, or on application to MR. BROWN at Tellicherry.

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Copartnership heretofore existing in the Trade or business of Merchants, Agents, Shopkeepers, and Auctioneers, carried on by and between the undersigned ROBERT BAXTER and GEORGE OSBORN, under the style or Firm of BAXTER and Company, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts, credits, and stock in trade, assigned to the aforesaid ROBERT BAXTER; as Witness our hands and seals in Bombay this Third day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

RT. BAXTER, (Seal.)
GEORGE OSBORN, (Seal.)

Signed and Sealed in the presence of
RODNY KEMPT,
J. O'DONNELL,

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims of a Regimental nature, against the estate of the late Quarter Master JOHNSTONE H M. 67th Regiment, are requested to send in the same to Captain Cockeril (Acting Major) 67th Regt. on or before the 1st of October next, addressed to him at Poona.

Bombay, 13th Sept. 1825.

GOOD EDUCATION.

AS this must be the anxious Solicitude of every fond Parent desirous to introduce his Child or Children into the world, Messrs. BAXTER and CO. have been induced to comply with the request of the Lady named in the following lines to give publicity to the Prospectus for the Education of Children, to which, from the belief of the Care and Attention that would be paid to the Children entrusted to her Care, they have much pleasure in introducing her to the Indian Public, having witnessed the happiness of some of her Pupils and the satisfaction given towards them.

MRS. BUNDOCK

Having it in her power to offer many advantages to those Ladies who may be desirous of procuring an English Education for their Daughters, solicits attention to the few particulars that can be comprised in an Advertisement. Her time has been for the last 14 Years wholly dedicated to the Education of Children, and from a close and minute observation of the youthful mind, she is now enabled to pursue a system that unites solid instruction with cheerful enjoyment. Her pupils are not returned to their Parents superficially informed, but are completely grounded in the Sciences thought requisite to be imparted to them, and masters of Eminence for the Ornamental branches are selected, who most carefully attend to the elementary principles of their profession, and the progressive improvement of their Pupils. The House is in one of the best situations in the Healthy and Beautiful Village of Hampstead, and being within an easy drive (from 4 to 5 miles of London) affords a facility of communication with the friends and Guardians of the Children. The young Ladies live entirely with Mrs. BUNDOCK'S Family, and it is her particular object that those who may be entrusted to her care during the Vacations, should feel that no distinction is ... any respect made between them ... her own Daughters. Terms ...

every useful Branch of Education, comprising an Elementary Course of History, Geography, Astronony, English Grammar, French, and Fancy works, 46 Gs. per Annum. Masters of Eminence for every accomplishment on the usual Terms. For Terms and Reference application to be made to The Revd. W. Harness M. A Hampstead, Major Dodd, York Buildings Gloucester Place Paddington Capt, Gordon Farnham Surrey, G. Ghuices Esq King's Parade Chelsea, H. Gibbe Esq Broad Sreet City England, and Messrs. BAXTER and CO. Bombay.

Advertisement.

COLONEL CAMPBELL, Commanding 21st Regt., having taken charge of the Effects of the late Ensign GARDINER, has, after paying all Servants' Wages, Regimental Debts, and Funeral Charges, remitted the Balance, Rupees 1933 1 34, to the Sub Treasurer.

Bombay, 23d August 1825.

CAPTAIN FOSTER'S ESTATE.

MAJOR HARDY having taken charge of the effects of the late Captain FOSTER of the Regiment of Artillery accor ing to the Articles of War, has paid the balance, after deducting Servants' Wages, Funeral Charges, &c to MARTIN WEST Esq. the Administrator, amounting to Rupees 3785 1 95.

Matoonga, 13th Sept. 1825

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 27th day of August 1823, made in a cause wherein IGNACIO FRANCISCO de MELLO, one of the Administrators of the Estate and Effects of PEDRO FERNANDES, late of Bombay deceased, on behalf of himself and all other the Creditors of the said PEDRO FERNANDES deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expences of the suit, is the complainant, and VISSRAM DEWRAZ, also an Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the said PEDRO FERNANDES deceased, is the Defendant, the Creditors of the said PEDRO FERNANDES the intestate in the said Decree named who died at Bombay on or about the 15th day of September 1820, are to come in by themselves or their Solicitors and prove their debts before the master of this Court at his Chambers in Rampart Row at Bombay aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of January 1826, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree

T. W. BROWNE,
Solicitor for the Complainan ts.

BOMBAY,
15th September 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

તારીખ ૨૭ મી ઓગશટ ૧૮૨૩ ને દીને શ્રી ચુંબજી નીજુડીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમોથી જકુજટી શાજડની દીકરી એક કજીઆ બાબે થાજકે તેમાં જગાનાશીઓ કરાંશીશ દે મેલો પોતાની તરકથી તથા શ્રી ચુંબજવાલો મરનાર પેદરુ કરનાંનદેજ નાં શખલા માંગણારાઓની તરકથી કરી આદી કરનારછે અને એ મરનારનો વકીલછે તે માંગનારાઓએ દીકરીથી આવી ને કરીઆદીનાં ખરચમાં લાગીઆ થાએ —અને વીશરામ દેવરાજ એ મરનારનો વકીલ એ કજીઆમો જવાબ દેનારછે— અને ઉપર કહેલો મરનાર પેદરુ કરનાંનદેજ આએ દીકરીમો જેવશીઅતછે તે શ્રી ચુંબજ મધે તારીખ ૧૫ મી શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૦ ને દીને ગુજરેઓછે તેનાં ઉપર કહેલા શંધલા માંગણારાઓ હોએ તે પોતે અથવા તેહોનાં વકીલો લેહુંછે ખરુ કરવા શારુ આએ કોરટનાં માશતરની પાશે શ્રી ચુંબજ મધે રામપારટ રોમાં તેહેની ચામબરમો તા ૧ લી જાનીવારી ૧૮૨૬ ને દીને અથવા તેહેની આગમચ આકીને ખરુ કરે— અને જેહોજ એ દીન શ્રુવી તે જગો નહી આવશે તે એ દીકરીનાં હક થી ખશ્રુશંન બાતેલ થાશે— શ્રી ચુંબજની તારીખ ૧૬ મી શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૫ *

ઠામશ વીલીઅમ બરાડુન
...આદી કરનારનો વકીલ

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HARVEY A. HARVEY deceased, late a Captain of the Bombay Native Infantry, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM GORDON Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ELIZABETH MITCHELL, late of Bombay, deceased, the widow and relict of John Mitchell, late of the same place, Coachmaker, also deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS HUTCHINSON deceased, late a Conductor in the Commissariat Department of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MARY ANN, alias Mrs. LITHGOW, deceased, late of Bombay, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WARNER deceased, late a Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ANN GRANT, late of Bombay, British Subject, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supre... made

at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE R. LYONS deceased, late a Lieutenant of the Bombay Artillery, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of J. T. HEATHCOTE deceased, late a Lieutenant of the Bombay Artillery, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of T. WILLIAM GARDINER deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY LOCK deceased, late an Ensign of the Bengal Military Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof —Dated this 8th day of September 1825

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of VIRZLOLL TRICUMDASS of Bombay deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to VULLUBDASS TRICUMDASS as a Brother of the said deceased: all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of September 1825.

T. HOPKINS.
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ચુંબજવાલો મરનાર વીરજલાલ તરીકમદાશ એની માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શારુ એ મરનારનો ભાજબલદાશ તરીકમદાશે શ્રી ચુંબજની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટ આદ જુડીકેટરની શીઆશતીકાલ કોરટમો અરજ કીધોછે જે મહને મલે— એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશાતા હોએ તેનાંમોને જાહેર થાએ— તા ૯ મી શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૫ *

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of CHAMPOOBOY widow, late of Bombay deceased, having been granted out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to NARRAYEN SUNDERJEE RAGOONATHJEE & BABOOLJEE SADASEWJEE of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, the Executors named in the said will, All persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 16th September 1825.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ચુંબજવાલી મરનાર વીઢવા ચાંપાબાજ એનાં જેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનામાનો અખતીઆર શ્રી ચુંબજની જુડીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમોથી એ બાબ... નામે નારાએન શનદરજી રઘુ...

બાબુલજી શદાશીવજી શ્રી ચુંબજનો દીન કુમો નથા રેહેવાશી ઓછે તેનાંને આપે ઓછે— કાંએને એ મરનારે પોતાનાં કિલા વીલમાં એ લોકોનુ નામ લખીદુછે— એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશાતા હોએ તેનાંમોને જાહેર થાએ *

તા ૧૬ મી શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૫

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;

No. 277 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council having had before him frequent applications for Staff Allowances on the part of the Officers nominated to act as Adjutants to detachments of Corps, and considering that the selection of Officers for such duties should be viewed rather as affording them opportunities of recommending themselves for permanent Staff employ than as sources of immediate pecuniary emolument, claims of this description are not admissible unless the detachments shall equal the strength hereafter enumerated.

2d. Horse and Foot Artillery, when mixed on duty, to the extent of, European and Native, Rank and File 150.

Cavalry, European..... 200, or two Troops.
do. Native..... 300, or three Troops.
Infantry European..... 200, or two Companies.
do. Native..... 300, or three Companies.

3d. The Acting Adjutants of such detachments are to perform the duties of the Qr. Master's Department.

4th. Acting Adjutants will be allowed a Monthly Salary of 70 Rupees, with which they must meet the charges for Writer, Stationery, and other expences incidental to such temporary Staff duties.

5th. Acting Adjutants will be nominated by commanding Officers subject to the usual courses of confirmation.

6th. When it is found necessary to separate wings of a Regiment for the purpose of giving to each a permanent station, an Acting Adjutant will be allowed for the detached wing; also an "Acting Quarter Master," when the Corps is European, and an "Acting Interpreter" when it is Native; all three on the *full allowance of their respective functions.*

7th. The above number (6) is not meant to apply to the wing of a Regiment employed on active service until it shall have been three months in the field, after which two Staff Officers will be allowed.

8th. When a General of Division or Officer Commanding a Field Force may find it necessary to nominate an Officer to perform general Staff duties, such officer will be designated "Staff Officer." The appointment to be submitted for the confirmation of Government, who will decide, according to the strength of the Force, whether he shall be considered as coming under the above provisions specified in Number 4, or recognised as entitled to the Staff Pay of Brigade Major or Line Adjutant. It is however to be understood, that when the Public Service cannot suffer from the delays, the previous authority of Government is to be obtained for the appointment of "Staff Officers" of the description specified in Number 8.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1825.

No. 278 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Engineer Branch.

Captain Pouget to be Executive Engineer in the Deckan.

Captain Waddington to be Executive Engineer at Surat and Broach.

Lieut. Outram to be Executive Engineer in the Southern Concan (without prejudice to his present employments).

Lieut. Peat to be Executive Engineer in the Northern Districts of Guzerat.

Lieut. Grant to be Executive Engineer in the Northern Concan.

Lieutenant Foster to be Assistant to the Executive Engineer in the Deckan, to be employed at Ahmednuggur.

Lieutenant Harris to be Assistant Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1825.

No. 279 of 1825.—Lieutenant Henry Stone of the 17th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry having furnished a Medical Certificate of the necessity for his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1825.

No. 280 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Orange facings of the Light Cavalry be changed to white.

2d. The facings of the 2d European Regiment are likewise to be changed to white with gold lace. These alterations to be made in the Clothing due on the 1st January next.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1825.

Mr. Thomas H. Binny, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut of Surat.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d and looking up.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per
A five per c...

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

We have given the debate on Lord L. Gower's motion for making a provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy, which was carried by a majority of 43. This is a measure, the future effects of which it is difficult to foresee. It will certainly bring a certain portion of the clergy into closer connection with the Government of the country, and will probably give rise to disunion among the Catholics themselves, more particularly as a large portion of their pastors appear to be against receiving any provision from Government. The more ignorant and fanatical part of the Catholics will be shocked at the idea of their spiritual guides being paid by an heretical Government, whose authority in church affairs they do not acknowledge; and they will therefore probably look upon the paid part of the Establishment with an evil eye, and secede from the congregations of a priesthood whom they will no longer consider as their own, and whose very sermons will become deprived of their exciting power when they cease to be interlarded with the abuse of heretical doctrines and insinuations against the measures of Government. By the passing of this bill the Dissenters are placed in a curious situation. The great complaint of the Catholics always was that they had to pay two Church Establishments—the Episcopal and their own; but the Dissenters have now actually to pay three Establishments—the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and their own.

In a former number we alluded to the efforts of the Jesuits to bring France again under the dominion of bigotry and superstition. In our present columns will be found some of the most remarkable passages in a pastoral ordinance by the Archbishop of Rouen, and which shews, in a prominent light, the ambitious views of the French clergy. One of the observances inculcated in the MANDAMUS alluded to, affords an excellent opportunity for many of those (if such there are) who are unhappy in wedlock of changing their condition. All those between whom marriage has been solemnised simply as a civil contract, are directed to separate for a time, after which they will be reunited according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The separation will be, of course, an acknowledgment that there was no previous marriage; and as the return of the parties to the hymeneal altar will be entirely voluntary, those who happen to find themselves not quite comfortably situated in what is called the *happy state*, will have an opportunity either of returning to a life of celibacy, or of entering (to use chemical phraseology) into new combinations, as the attracting and repelling powers may chance to operate. The disturbance at the Theatre at Rouen, on an attempt by the Archbisbop to prevent the representation of Moliere's *Tartuffe*, an account of which we have also inserted, ought to teach the French priesthood that they may carry their fanaticism to too great a length, and that instead of their present efforts leading to an encrease of veneration and respect, they will only tend to make them the objects of contempt and ridicule. The French people cannot be so dull and stupid as not to see that their object is not to advance the interests of religion, but to exalt the Roman Catholic hierarchy by perpetuating ignorance and superstition.

We have received Singapore papers to the 9th of June, which contain much interesting matter relative to the islands forming, and countries more immediately connected with, the Indian Archipelago. In the Chronicle of the 14th April there are some observations on the Review in the QUARTERLY of White's Voyage to Cochin China, and which place in a striking light, not only the mistakes and prededuced and illiberal opinions which are likely to result from a partial and limited acquaintance with a country and its inhabitants, but expose the ignorance which Reviewers sometimes display when their criticisms happen to envolve descriptions of distant countries, and when incorrect maps, and the more incorrect accounts of travellers, who have compiled from hearsay and not from actual observation, are the only sources from which their information is derived. We are sorry we have not room for this article in our present number.

It appears from these papers that the Government of Java, since its restoration, has given liberal encouragement to the investigation of the natural history of the countries under its authority, as well as to the study of the native language. Mr. Marsden's Malay Grammar has been translated into Dutch and French by Capt. Elout, A. D. C. to the Governor Gene- [illegible] the Dutch Indies; and as the Ma- [illegible] is in universal use among [illegible] knowledge of it [illegible] the civil

of the 26th May, relates to the advantages of the Malay language as a general medium of communication.

"The peculiar character and genius of the Malay language have greatly contributed to its utility. For the purposes of a LINGUA FRANCA it is perhaps more suitable than any other known tongue, being of a structure simple to nakedness itself, and of enunciation liquid and easy beyond example. The Malay, in fact, possesses naturally the character of a conventional dialect, invented, like the jargon of the Levant, by two races of men, strangers to each other, for the convenience of occasional communication on ordinary matters, and has all the look, as far at least as the oral tongue is concerned, of a selection of useful words, despoiled of the terminations which mark the tenses and the cases. It is impossible to conceive a language less complex or less artificial. Juxtaposition is every thing with it, and so loosely does it hang together, that in writing it is scarce possible to compose an intelligible period of the length of ten words. Of these, nay even of the clauses of a sentence, it is often necessary to mark the beginning and end by expletives, almost exclusively appropriated to this particular purpose. There is no inflection of any part of speech to express relation, number, gender, time, or mood. A word will often be used without change as a noun—an adjective—a verb, or an adverb. The tenses of a verb are sometimes expressed by auxiliaries—sometimes by adverbs, but not unfrequently both are omitted, and the Reader left to collect the sense, as he may, from the context. In this language, in short, sentiments and ideas are rather hinted at than fully expressed, and more is left to be understood than in any other. No doubt a good deal of this is attributable to the uncultivated state of the language, but much, we think, also, must be ascribed to its own inartificial and unskilful structure, if such expressions be allowable."

We have extracted from the New Monthly Magazine for May an account of the evidence delivered before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the subject of the value of the collection of Manuscripts, Coins, and Antiquities, belonging to the late Mr. Rich, of the Civil Service of this Establishment, and formerly Resident at Bagdad. The Committee have recommended to the House that £7,500 be given for the whole collection, and that it be placed in the British Museum for the benefit of the public.

We understand that H. M. 6th Regiment, the flank companies of the 2d European Regiment, a detachment of Artillery, and the 3d Regiment N. I. will embark for Cutch in the course of next week. The ships taken up to convey the troops to their destination are the Simpson, Gloriozo, and Flora. The H. C. Cruizer Amherst, and the Palinurus, will also proceed to Mandavie on this occasion.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Evre, H. M. 20th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Taylor, 9th Regt.
Captain W. S. Bragford, Assistant Adjutant General H. S. F.
Ensign G. Graham, 6th Regt. N. I.
Captain P. Hunter, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.
DEPARTURES.—Captain Moore, 4th Dragoons.
Lieut. and Adjutant W. Blachley, Invalid Battalion.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Sept. 16th. Ship Bombay Castle, Captain William Durant, from China 17th June, Manilla 11th July, and touched at Anger 18th August.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 11th Arab Ship Taze, Captain D. Sterling, to Calcutta.

Do. 12th Ship Sophia, Captain Charles Snyder, to Muscat.

Do. 13th Arab Ship Darria Beggy, Nacqudah Syed Abdull Bayman, to Calcutta.

Passengers by Ship Taze.—Mrs. Sterling and Child.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 29th, Brig Ann, Captain H. Prendergast from Trincomalie 26th August.

30th, Ship Lady Flora, Captain McDonnell, from London 4th, and St. Jago 27th May.

31st Ship Boyne, Captain Thomas Lawson, from Calcutta 14th August.

Do. Fecilitas, Captain P. Campbell, from Singapore 5th July, and Coringa 13 August.

September 2d. Ship Royal George, Captain Reynolds, from London 15th May.

Do. Ship Eliza, Captain Sutton, from London 19th May.

DEPARTURES.—August 26th, Ship Robarts, Captain G. Roe, for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Ann, Captain H. Prendergast, for Calcutta.

27th. H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, Captain G. Mason. for Calcutta.

29th. Brig Sarah, Captain Peter Milne, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 20th French Ship Harmonie, M. Auverny, from Bordeaux 1st Januarve Monte Video, Mauritius, and Pondicherry 13th August,

21st French Ship La Ville de Marseille, R. David, from Mauritius 15th July, and Pondicherry 14th August.

Do. Arab Ship Mustapha Muller Solo, from Muscat 28th July,

22d Ship General Wood, J. Hudson, from Rangoon 3d August.

Do. Penang Merchant. D. Oliver, from ditto 7th ditto.

23d Bark Mary Ann Sophia, R. Carnfoot, from Sumatra 3d August.

Passengers per Harmonie, from Mauritius:—Messrs. Nicholas Coquerel and Nelson Fleurian.

Per General Wood:—Mr. P. Duncan, Merchant, and Mr. Walpole, Mariner.

Per Penang Merchant:—Lieutenant J. W. Butt, 1st Royal Regiment, and 2 Serjeants.

Passengers from Tappanooly:—Mrs. Burton, Masters J. and R. Burton; Misses—Burton, Sturgian, Hannah Fish, M. Astain, Bagle, Messim, Salmon, Fish, Evelina Salmon, B. Salmon, B Daniel, and Margaret Daniel; and the Rev. Mr. R. Burton.

DEPARTURES.—August 18th Ship Alexander, R. Dickie, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and Batavia.

19th Ship Gilmore, R. L. Laws, for Arracan.

Ditto Barretto Junior, J. Webster, for China.

20th Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, for Penang.

21st Ship King George the Fourth, J. Hullock, for Madras.

Ditto Bark Jop, C. Oakley, for Isle of France and Cape.

Ditto Ship Crown, James Pender, for Liverpool.

22d Ship Hope, J. T. E. Flint, for London via Cape of Good Hope.

Ditto Bengal, N. McLeod for Liverpool.

23d American Ships Georgian, J. Bancroft, for Philadelphia, & Pagoda, M. Brewster, for Boston

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Mhow, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Captain R. S. Sutherland, of the 13th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Surat, on the 30th August, Ellen, the second daughter of John Vibart Esq. aged 14 months.

At Cambay, on the 30th August, Margaret Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Lieut. W. Reynolds, of the Goojurat Survey Department, aged eleven months.

At Baroda, on the 2nd September, Charles Robert, Son of the Rev. R. Y. Keays, Chaplain there, aged one year and 5 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Ranipett, on the 15th August, by the Revd. R. Smyth, Mr. Thomas Morris, to Miss Sarah Lincoln, fourth daughter of Mr. Henry Lincoln Revenue Surveyor, Centre Division.

BIRTHS.—At Calicut, on the 24th July, the wife of Mr. Peter A. Cabral, of a daughter.

At Masulipatam on the 16th August, the Lady of Captain G. Jones, Major of Brigade, Northern Division, of a Daughther.

At Jaulnah, on the 20th August, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Hacket, 40th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

At Quilon, on the 23d August, the Lady of W. Hakham, Esq. of a Son.

At Ariancupang, near Pondicherry, on the 27th August, Mrs. A. Williamson, of a Son.

On Saturday, the 27th August, Mrs. Tisbury, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Masulipatam, on the 9th of June last, Captain F. Best, of the Madras Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance at that station, universally regretted.

At the Hyderabad Residency, on Friday, the 19th August, John, the infant Son, of Mr. Simon Rousseau, aged 22 months and 27 days.

At Cuddalore, on the night of the 20th August, Captain W. Preston, late of the 2d Native Veteran Bat.

At Ellore, on the 20th August, Charles, the infant Son of Mr. W. Long, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and on the Evening of the 31st, Mrs. D. Long, his wife.

At St. Thome, on the 23d August, Mr. Wm. Graham, aged 31 years.

At Hydrabad, on the 25th August, Edward Charles, aged 1 year and 42 days, the Son of Mr. R. H. Britain, Assistant in the Survey Department.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on Tuesday, the 30th August, Mrs. Baker, eldest Daughter of the late Conductor Forsyth.

At the Presidency, Black Town, on the 31st August, of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Chasteneuf, the Wife of Mr. J. G. Chasteneuf.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Mauritius, on the 16th of June last, William S. Saunders, Esq. to Sophie, second Daughter of J. J. Wicke, Esq. of that place.

At Calcutta, on the 15th August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, Thomas Ledlie, Esq. Surgeon, to Miss Helen Sinclair.

At Moorshedabad, on the 16th August, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, A. C. Maclean, Esq. to Mary Elizabeth Daughter of H. T. Travers, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Calcutta, on the 17th August, at St. John's Cathedral by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, Mr. E. Townsend, Conductor of the late Mr. John Mudie, Indigo Planter, at Berhampore.

On the 19th August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, Mr. J. Bartlett, to Miss Sophia Elizabeth McEntie.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 20th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Lieut. H. C. Talbot, of the 61st N. I. to Miss Julia Anderson.

At Calcutta, on the 22d August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Eales, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. George Bond, of the H. C. Bengal Marine, to Miss Caroline, second Daughter of the late Mr. J. A. Williams.

On the 22d August at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Eliza Georgiana, eldest Daughter of Major Bristow, to Capt. T. Dundas.

BIRTHS.—At Jaulna, on the 19th July, the Lady of Captain Gibbings, of a son.

At Nagpore, on the 5th August, the Lady of Captain H. Sandys, of a Daughter.

At Huzzaree Baug, on the 9th August, the Lady of Captain H. L. Playfair, of a Son.

At Burrisal, on the 13th August, the Wife of Mr. J. J. Jordan, of a Son and Heir.

At Barrackpore, on the 13th August, the Lady of Captain Haslam, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, the Lady of Alexander George Paterson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, Mrs. J. Yates, of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on the 16th August, the Lady of J. V. Newton, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th August, Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th of August, in Durrumtollah, Mrs. Barfoot, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 20th August, Mrs. Charles Rice, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 21st August, the Lady of Captain, Charles Graham, Commanding the Rocket Troop at Prome, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On board the Ship Providence, at sea, on the 29th May, Eleanor, the Wife of John Smith, Esq. of the firm of Fergusson and Co., aged 27 years.

At the Neelgherry Hills, on the 11th July, of a fever, Mr. Wm. Cameron, Surveyor, attached to the Revenue Department.

At Cawnpore, on the 1st August, the infant Son of Assistant Surgeon Sievright, H. M. 59th Regiment.

At Ghazeepore, on the 2d August, the Lady of Major Alexander Brown, 1st European Regiment.

At Gurrawarrah, on the 3d August, Ensign Thomas Irving, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

At Allahabad, on the 8th August, Anne the Infant Daughter of H. G. Christian, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 1 year 4 months and 19 days.

At Calcutta, on the 13th August, C. Greenwaller, Esq. aged 31 years,

At Calcutta, on the 17th August, Delphine Sophia, the infant Daughter of the late Henry Tyler, Esq. aged 2 years, 8 months and 21 days.

At Calcutta, on the 18th August, Mr. Samuel D'Anselme, aged 30 years and 6 months.

At his residence at Ballygunge, on the 19th August, the Lady of William Thacker, Esq. aged 25 years.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 20th August, Robert John, the infant Son of Serjeant [illegible] Quarter Master's Department, aged [illegible]

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 21st [illegible] Gonsalves, aged 48 years.

At Calcutta, on the 22d August, C[illegible] Dipnall, Commander of the Ship Lord Suf[illegible] years.

At Calcutta, on the 22d August, Henry [illegible] Esq. H. C. Civil Service, aged 27 years and [illegible]

At Fort William, on the 22d August, Capt[illegible] Mountgarret, of His Majesty's 87th Foot.

At Calcutta, on the 23d August, Mr. George Se[illegible] Provisioner, aged 45 years.

Madras Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 26 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 " 2 " " "
New 5 " ¼ " " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

AUGUST 13, 1825.

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.—We are credibly informed that a notice will be published (under the authority of the Goverment and of the Committee for the Civil Service Annuity Fund,) to acquaint the Subscribers, that a general meeting of the Subscribers for the purpose of electing five Managers, will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 1st October next. Also we understand, it is in the contemplation of the Government, (at the suggestion of the Committee) to recommend to the indulgent consideration of the Court of Directors, the case of all individuals who may be precluded by ill health, from continuing in this country for the full period required by the Regulations, for a reduced grade of annuity, calculated with reference to the period they have resided in the country, and without specific limitation of time. In all cases, however, it will be expected that the certificates of health, and other rules to be observed, shall be so strict and particular in all their stipulations, as to prevent all possibility of this very humane and liberal indulgence being perverted. The Honorable the Court of Directors will likewise, it is said, be solicited to permit that the terms of Students passed at Hertford College after the age of 17 and not exceeding 19, may be considered equivalent to actual residence in India, and to form a part of the qualification for the benefits of the furlough and annuity provisions.

[*Govt. Gazette Aug.* 30.

The Weather at the Presidency till the early part of the week continued nearly the same as mentioned in the last notice; the Thermometer has since got higher; the additional quantity of Rain has been considerable, making the whole Fall during last month more than seven and a half inches—being double the average fall of August. The face of the country has a beautiful verdure; while the roads are again dry, but free from dust. There has been a considerable run of water in the rivers and streams within the Presidency boundary; and from the accounts which have been received, there is reason to conclude, that the rain has been very general.

In consequence of the *Lord Hungerford*, Capt. Farquharson, having been engaged by the Honorable Company, to convey troops to India, the passengers who had taken accommodations in her, are coming out, we are informed, with Captain F. on the *Victory*, a fine ship of 700 tons—expected to leave England about the 15th of May—her destination being for this place and Bengal.

[*Gov. Gaz. Sept.* 1.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	26th August, 1825.	Rs. As.	SELL.
Premium	28 0	Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	27 0	Premium
Discount	0 12 5	Per Cent Loan 1829-23	1 4	Discount
Ditto	1 0 4	Per Cent Loan of 1824-25	1 8	Ditto

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0	per cent
Ditto on Government Bills	7 0	"
Ditto of Salary Ditto	7 0	"

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 4TH AUGUST 1825.

Mr. W. Lowther, Judge of Zillah Chittagong.
Mr. W. Blackburne, Magistrate of Ditto.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th August, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Memorandum.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 31st Foot being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to that Regiment, the Word "PENINSULA,"

in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 2d Battalion of that Regiment in the Peninsula, under Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, from the 8th April 1809 to the 12th July 1824.

The Christian Name of Ensign Warren appointed to the 4th Foot, on 22d July last, is Peregrine, and not Charles.

Head-Quarter, Calcutta, 16th August, 1825.

Lieutenant Edwards, of His Majesty's 31st Regiment, has permisson to repair to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account for One Month from the 20th Instant. On or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it [illegible]

[redacted]gly by the Medical Board, he [redacted]ication for leave to proceed to

[redacted]ission respectively granted by [redacted] General Bowser, Commanding the [redacted] Madras, to Lieutenant Teasdale, Hi[redacted]s 13th Light Dragoons, and Brevet-[redacted]n Forbes, His Majesty's 45th Regiment, [redacted]ormer to proceed to Europe on Medical [redacted]rtificate, and to be absent on that account [redacted]or Two Years, and the latter to Ceylon for Two Months on private affairs from the date of their embarkation, are confirmed.

The Leaves of Absence granted by Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, to the undermentioned Officers are confirmed:

1st or Royal Regiment—Captain McDonald, for 4 months to Madras, from date of embarkation at Rangoon, for the benefit of his health.

1st or Royal Regiment—Ensign Butt, for 3 months to Calcutta, from date of embarkation at Rangoon, on urgent private affairs.

The Leaves of Absence granted by Brigadier Smelt, to the undermentiond Officers respectively are confirmed:

13th Light Infantry—Captain Macpherson, for 3 months, to proceed to Sea, from date of embarkation at Rangoon, for the benefit of his health.

13th Light Infantry—Brevet-Captain Triphook, for 4 months, ditto ditto.

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Brownrigg, for 3 months, to Calcutta, from the 28th May, for the recovery of his health.

38th Regiment—Lieutenant Taylor, for 3 months, to Calcutta, from date of embarkation at Rangoon, for the recovery of his health.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following transfers to have effect from the 25th Proximo:

Private Patrick Goulding, from the 45th Foot to the 83d, vice David Rollo, from the latter to the former Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

54th Regiment—Brigadier General McBean, C. B. from 22d July to 31st August, to visit Calcutta, on Medical Certificate.

44th Regiment—Surgeon Daunt, from 27th August to 10th December, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

59th Regiment—Brevet-Captain Lukis, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

59th Regiment—Lieutenant McDonald, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

59th Regiment—Lieutenant Coote, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th August, 1825.

Major General Dalzell, Commanding the Presidency Division, will be pleased to direct Assistant Surgeon Doctor Browne, of His Majesty's 87th, to proceed on duty in Medical Charge of the Division of His Majesty's 31st Regiment during its progress hence to Berhampore. Upon the arrival of the Division at its destination, Doctor Browne is to return forthwith to His Regimental Duty.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief at Madras to Lieutenant Colonel Mallett, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for one year from the date of Embarkation, is Confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted for two years to Lieutenant McDonald, late of the 59th but now of the 97th Regiment, in General Orders of the 16th Instant, should have been as follows; viz.

"Lieutenant McDonald has leave to proceed to England in progress to join the latter Corps; and upon his arrival he will report himself at the Horse Guards, and to the Colonel of the Regiment to which he belongs, and apply for such Leave of Absence as his Health may require."

Lieutenant McDonald will take immediate steps for effecting his embarkation.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

It is bruited abroad, that the force now in Aracan will make no attempt to proceed to Ava across the Mugh mountains. Operations at Aracan of a military nature will now, therefore, give place to the organization of a proper police and revenue system, as the country will likely be occupied as a permanent possession. The impracticability of connecting warlike operations in Ava with those in Aracan, arising out of the almost impervious state of the intermediate country, will no doubt have considerable influence in determining the future fate of Pegue; and will probably secure, for at least the greater part of that kingdom, an independence on the British Government:—whether or not it may lead to placing the Peguers under the dominion of their old Princes must depend on future events, of which perhaps the occupation of the Capital may be regarded as the most likely to prove decisive.

We have received a letter on a subject of general interest, as it involves a point connected with the personal liberty of the subject. It has been forwarded to us with the name of the individual complaining, as a voucher for the accuracy of the facts stated. This person, who had been in jail, it seems, was released by the Sheriff by due course of law, from a suit of arbitration entered into, as he states, against his consent, and contrary to his repeated protests. A few days after this release, he was again arrested by two officers, who on being asked to shew their authority said that they had received a *verbal order* from the Deputy Sheriff, to arrest the person in question, in the same suit from which the Sheriff had so lately released him. They advised the person arrested to go with them quietly, as they were prepared to enforce execution of the order, with which request he complied. On reaching the Jail the Jailor said he had no *written order* to receive the prisoner; but only a *verbal* one from the deputy Sheriff, delivered by one of the arresting officers. On the prisoner demanding his release, as there was no written order to the Jailor to receive him, he was informed, that notwithstanding the absence of the order, the Jailor would still receive him---the under Sheriff being answerable for the want of due form in the committal. This occurred on Wednesday, and on the following Friday afternoon the prisoner was shewn an order from the Sheriff to the Jailor, to receive his body into custody, on the back of which the prisoner wrote a memorandum, and protest.

[*John Bull, Aug.* 22.

We hear that the Chief Justice will leave the Presidency about Saturday next, on a visit to Madras. His Lordship's passage is taken on board the *Hope*, Captain Flint. He may be expected back again before the commencement of the next Michaelmas term, which opens on the 22d October.

[*Beng. Hurk. Aug.* 23.

RANGOON, JULY 30.—Our Rangoon epistles speak of the persuasion being general there, that no disinclination on the part of the Burmese exists against treating with us and putting an end to the war; and add that no enemy is heard of within 150 miles. The story of the magical-number force and the *ladies* is regarded as a hoax. Measures had been taken by the active officer now in command at Rangoon, to obtain intelligence from Tonjho, and Ava, to be depended on. It is believed that at both these places, the enemy are very much straitened for provisions, and grain which formerly sold for 15 tickalls a hundred baskets is now at the same rate for one. The time for completing a treaty honourable to the British arms, in as far as we may dictate our terms, appears, in the opinion of our Rangoon friends, to have arrived.

PROME, JULY 27TH.—No prospect of peace exists---the enemy shew no inclination to offer terms. The country is flooded with water; and considerable inconvenience experienced, in consequence, while apprehensions were entertained, that on the taking off of the water, fever might become prevalent. The march on the Capital is regarded as settled on, and no doubt entertained of reaching it early in the next cold weather; but should the King and Court run away, as expected, *cui bono*, it is asked, is our advance?

[*Ben. Hurk. Aug.* 24.

Hot dry weather has succeeded the heavy rains which have lately fallen in Calcutta. Great sickness among the natives, however, still prevails, and fatal cases of Cholera Morbus are, we understand, very frequent. Some ascribe the predominance of this disease at the present season to the unwholesome water of the river, and others, to the great quantity of fish in a putrid state, with which the Ghauts and Bazars are supplied for consumption. The Thermometer keeps at 90°.

The Epidemic which prevailed in Calcutta last year continues its visitation at Benares. It is supposed that about three-fourths of the population have suffered from the disease, though, happily, very few cases have terminated fatally. The European inhabitants are getting ill, but not in any serious or alarming degree.

[*Gov. Gaz. Aug.* 25.

The weather continues so intolerably hot and oppressive, that unless relief be soon afforded by a plentiful fall of rain, we fear the prevailing sickness will be found to increase to a still greater extent than marks its present state. In consequence of the number of natives, already labouring under it, we hear it reported, that several Public Offices are proposed to be shut up for a fortnight. We trust the necessity for this measure, which could not fail to increase the alarm, will not arise.

We remain without any further intelligence from our armies in Arracan and Ava. We shall be happy to learn that the accounts given in some of the papers of the very great healthiness of our troops at Prome, are correct. Our own letters, although they do not speak of such sickness prevailing as at Aracan, do not lead us to flatter ourselves, that our gallant fellows are not likewise feeling the effects of the climate and season at Prome.

[*John Bull, Aug.* 25.

We find little or nothing of importance stirring in the political circles. Rumour is still busy and at variance with herself, as to the line of operations likely to be pursued in the ensuing Campaign in Ava. We mentioned some days ago, that it was then bruited, that no attempt to cross the Mugh mountains would be made by the force under General Morrison, but reports are again afloat, that the idea of co-operation between the Generals on each side has not been abandoned; and until the state of the intervening country be better ascertained, it is likely that no ultimate decision will be taken on this great feature of the Campaign. So far as investigation has yet gone, neither the road from the Erawaddy to Talak, nor that to Aeng appears to promise great facilities: but the well known fact, that the Ramoo force very suddenly found its way when wanted, to the banks of the Erawaddy, would seem to indicate the existence of a practicable pass in some part of the ridge--probably farther to the northward than even Aracan. It may likewise be inferred that the Burmese General who conducted these troops out of Aracan, must have been aware of the difficulties or impracticability, both of the Talak or Aeng route, as it seems to be pretty generally supposed, that he took neither of them; but reached the banks of the Erawaddy even higher up the stream than Shembewnghewn. Such at least are the opinions, we find entertained by officers, who have returned from these countries, and who, when there, profess to have made every enquiry in their power. The opening a way into Ava may not be a matter of such importance, as regards enabling General Morrison reinforcing Sir Archibald Campbell, who indeed appears strong enough for the objects in view, even allowing the capture of Umrapoora to be one of them; but as a means of commanding respect to any treaty we may enter into with the Burmah Court, by convincing them how speedily we can penetrate into the heart of their dominions, the discovery, or if necessary and practicable, the opening, of such a military road would be invaluable.

[*John Bull, August* 26.

Yesterday, while the sun was in its meridian, two coolies who were passing the street in the pursuit of their respective occupations, fell down, and expired. These sudden deaths, owing to the oppressive heat of the weather, have become common of late, and while poor labourers fall down exhausted with fatigue and labour in the middle of a public road, their callous brethern pass by, without even an expression of pity, or an attempt to assist the dying.

We have been informed that the Cholera Morbus within the last two days has considerably abated, and as the present very oppressive weather can hardly be expected to last much longer, perhaps a few days will deliver Calcutta altogether from this scourge.

We believe that the consternation among the native population has considerably abated.

[*Ben Hur. August* 26.

ARRACAN, 7TH AUGUST.—I am happy to inform you that sickness is on the decrease, and as the bad season is now wearing fast away, I hope and expect, and so does every body else, that health will soon resume its wonted prevalence.

[*Ben. Hur. August* 27.

SECOND LOTTERY.

Fourth Day's Drawing; Monday, August 22, 1825.

PRIZES.

Nos. 3042 4537 5872 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 1273 1688 1998 5775 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos 1905 4847 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 432 452 1316 1798 2445 3037 4872 5318 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

Fifth Day's Drawing; Wednesday, August 24, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 4985 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 5339 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 1782 1907 2386 2661 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1236 1806 2401 2807 2875 2844 4393 4693 4997 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

Sixth Day's Drawing; Friday, August 26, 1825.

PRIZES.

No. 1816 Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 664 1107 1803 3834 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1199 3960 4315 5246 5863 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 705 2746 4223 5034 5244 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 511 970 1243 1298 1653 2511 3049 3608 4360 4610 5111 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Singapore Intelligence.

MALACCA.—Mr. Cracroft the Commissioner is proceeding with spirit to reform the administration of Malacca. The farms of the public Revenue are arranged upon a more liberal footing than heretofore, without detriment to the government. The exportation of hogs, poultry, and black cattle to Singapore, contraband under the Dutch government, is declared to be free. The tax on weights and measures—on cargo boats, and on fresh fish have all been abolished, and besides these great improvements the currency has been reformed, and the Spanish Dollar divided into centiems, assumed with justice as the most fit and proper standard. Under such liberal measures as these we can have no doubt but that we shall soon see the commerce and industry of Malacca rapidly advancing, and the settlement contributing with Penang and Singapore to the advancement and support of the national interests.

SINGAPORE INSTITUTION.—The reputation of the Singapore Institution and of its learned and zealous supporter Dr. Morrison, has within the last fortnight brought to this place a Student all the way from the United States of America, a young gentleman of the name of Hunter of a highly respectable and opulent family of New York. The object of Mr. Hunter's parents, as we are given to understand, is to obtain for him a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language, as subservient to his future mercantile pursuits. We wish every success to this very liberal and enterprizing scheme, which becomes the enlightened spirit of the American people, and the magnitude of their commercial relations with the Chinese Empire.

[*Singapore Chronicle, May* 12.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—We have great pleasure in informing our readers that Mr. Burgess, an enterprising British merchant of Batavia, has on the stocks and nearly ready to launch a steam-boat of 130 feet keel with two engines of 40 horse power each. This vessel is expected at Singapore in the course of the ensuing month. We offer our warm congratulations upon this commencement of steam navigation in the seas of this Archipelago, in which it is perhaps upon the whole more easily, safely, and extensively practicable than in any other part of the world.

We have much satisfaction in perceiving a new branch of trade opening at this port by the arrival of the Swedish Brig Sirene from Stockholm and last from Batavia where her IRON and naval stores were disposed of. We hear that the former would probably have brought a better price in this market (where it is rather scarce at present) particularly when the high duties at Batavia are taken into consideration. We understand that she will be VERY PROMPTLY despatched with a cargo of China and Straits produce, that she many arrive at Stockholm before the Navigation of the Baltic is closed.

We are happy to see Swedish Capital and enterprise seeking profitable employment in this quarter of the globe, and we trust that the result will be so beneficial to the persons interested as to encourage a continuance of this trade.

[*Singapore Chronicle, June* 9.

English News.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 22, 1825.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet Edward Tyrwhitt Drake to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord George Augusta Hill, promoted; Second Lieutenant William Lloyd, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Drake,

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Assistant-Surgeon George Trimble, from half-pay of the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Freer, promoted in the 97th Foot.

6th Ditto—Lieutenant William Joseph Beresford, from the 2d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hindle, who exchanges.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Captain Thomas Marten, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Slegg, who exchanges.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Troop Serjeant-Major——Higgins to be Quartermaster vice Bruntun, deceased.

8th Ditto—Cornet William Thomas Harrison, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Van Cortlandt, promoted in the 45th Foot; Goodrick Shedden, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Harrison.

9th Ditto—Thomas Harrison, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Norton, deceased.

10th Ditto—Captain Robert Arnold to be Major, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires; Lieutenant Charles Harvey to be Capt. by purchase, vice Arnold.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut. Col. Henry Vernon, from the half-pay, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel vice John Reeve, who exchanges; Arthur Wellesly Torrens, Esq. Page of Honour to his Majesty, and Gentleman Cadet from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, without purchase.

2d Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant William Fowden Hindle, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Cerens, who exchanges.

10th Ditto—Christopher Limebear Strickland, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Haukey, promoted.

12th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Charles Dealey, from half-pay of the 60th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Douglas, superseded, having absented himself without leave.

14th Ditto—Ensign Thomas White to be Lieutenant, vice Liston, deceased; Thos. Holmes Tidy, Gent. to be Ensign, vice White.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1825.

(Continued from the last Page.)

17th Ditto—Captain Richard Slegg, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Marten, who exchanges.

42d Ditto—Serjeant Major William Duff to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Robertson, who resigns the Adjutantcy only; Assistant-Surgeon James Dempster, M.D. from half-pay of the 81st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M' Pherson, promoted in the 62d Foot.

46th Ditto—Lieutenant James Taylor, from half-pay of the 99th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Gordon Davidson, who exchanges.

47th Ditto—Lieutenant Bryan O'Donnell Bennett, from half-pay of 101st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wm. Ashe, who exchanges.

51st Ditto—Ensign Charles Estridge to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tyndale, promoted.

54th Ditto—Hospital-Assistant Peter Stewart to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Finnan, deceased.

73d Ditto---Assistant-Surgeon James Hunton Cardiff, from half-pay of 82d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Martin, promoted.

75th Ditto---Assistant-Surgeon Copeland Gratton, from half-pay of the 6th Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Barry, appointed to the 1st Dragoons.

77th Ditto---Ensign Edward Sutherland, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke, deceased.

81st Ditto—Lieutenant William Hall to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cairnes, who retires; Ensign Giles Vandeleur Creagh to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Hall; John Uniacke Jeffery, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Creagh.

85th Ditto—Major Charles Richard Fox, from the half-pay to be Major, vice William Freke Williams, who exchanges; Ensign Charles John Henry, from the 95th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Alleyne Sacheverell Bateman, who retires upon half-pay of the 44th Foot.

90th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon James M'Arthur to be Surgeon, vice Whitney, deceased; Hospital-Assistant Walter Blake to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Arthur.

94th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon Robert Renwick, M. D. from half-pay of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Lorimer, who exchanges.

95th Ditto—Ensign William Armstrong Rogers, from half-pay of the 44th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Henry, appointed to 85th Foot.

99th Ditto—Roderick Charles Macdonald, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Griffiths, appointed to the 85th Foot.

Rifle Brigade—Gentleman Cadet Thomas W. Nesham, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lloyd, appointed to the Royal Horse Guards.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-General Stapleton Lord Combermere, G. C. B. to have the local rank of General in the East Indies only; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Houstoun, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Seminary at Addiscombe, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, whilst holding that appointment under the Court of Directors; Captain Ant. Emmett, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Hospital-Assistant Dugald Lamont to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Perkins, resigned.

To be Hospital Assistants—William Bailie Ross, M. D. vice Orr, whose appointment has been cancelled; James Cavet, Gent. vice Lamont, Robert Ellison, Gent. vice Stewart; Robert M'Math, Gent. vice Blake.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian names of Ensign Huey, of the 68th Foot, are Richardson William.

ERRATUM in Gazette of 11th December, 1824.

2d West India Regiment—For Captain Samuel Workman, from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Jack, who retires upon half-pay of the 3d West India Regiment, read, vice Jack, whose appointment has not taken place.

It is reported in the Military Circles, that the rank of Captain Lieutenant is to be revived, for the purpose of rewarding the oldest Lieutenants of the Army, whom it is found impossible, during a peace, to give regimental promotion to for many years.

It will be very gratifying to those Officers who have often shed their blood for, and served their country in almost every part of the [illegible] last 20 or 30 years, to be *dis-* [illegible] juniors of the same rank, [illegible] yet faced an enemy, [illegible] Kingdom.

[illegible] some years past [illegible] the Hon. East India Company, if adopted, will furnish another proof of the justice of his Royal Highness the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, whose kind feelings for those under his immediate care, have always appeared united with those wise regulations which have made our Army superior to any other in the world.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 29.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Lord F. LEVESON GOWER rose, he said, for the purpose of moving a resolution which should record the opinion of the house, that it was expedient to make a provision for the maintenance of the secular Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. If, during the period which had elapsed since he had given notice of his intention to bring this subject before the house, he had felt considerable anxiety and even apprehension, at having pledged himself to the execution of a task far beyond his humble powers, the circumstances which had occurred since the recess had not tended to diminish that anxiety. When he heard an hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Brougham) on a recent occasion state his opinion, that this question was in importance scarcely inferior to the great question of Catholic emancipation, he could not but feel his own confidence rise in proportion to the magnitude of the subject. (Hear.) Differing as he did from that hon. and learned gent. in degree, but not in principle, he did not despair that he would do him the honour to go with him, and that the discussion would have the benefit of the eloquence and talents of one with whom he (Lord F. L. Gower) had nothing in common but a sincere wish for the welfare of the sister country. The measure which he was about to propose appeared to him to be inseparably connected with the welfare and the good government of Ireland. It had been advocated by men whose authority still possessed the weight it deserved, although their exertions were now lost to their country for ever. The names of Pitt, of Castlereagh, and of Cornwallis were found among the first of those who had recommended a provision for the Roman Catholic clergy. He had great pleasure in finding that the opinions which he entertained on this subject were backed by those of an hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. L Foster) whom he saw in his place, and whose laborious research into all matters connected with the affairs of Ireland was everywhere duly appreciated. He would take the liberty of reading to the house an extract from the debate in the year 1812, on Mr. Grattan's motion for a Committee on the Catholic question, in which the hon. member said—"Had the Parliament of Ireland at that time contemplated the question in all its bearings—had they said to the Catholics at large, "we are anxious to admit you within the pale of the constitution, but there are some practical points which we must first discuss with you—there is something for you to modify for us, as well as something for us to concede to you—the policy of our ancestors has fatally estranged your clergy from the state, yet placed, without intending it, great influence in their hands; we propose to connect this body with the Government, at least enough to disunite them from a foreign power: we do not like to have them depend for subsistence upon the feelings of their flocks—we are ready, nay, we insist on paying them stipends for their maintenance."' In this opinion he (Lord F. L. Gower) most cordially concurred. The course here pointed out he was most desirous to adopt: and if the hon. member would let

"His little bark attendant sail,"

he would willingly renounce all claim to "pursue the triumph," content to follow in the wake of so able a navigator. (Hear.) Whatever might be the merits of his proposition, he knew that the great question of Catholic emancipation must precede it, in order to make them available; and in this respect he concurred fully in the opinion which had been expressed by the hon. Secretary of State for the Home Department, whose absence he regretted, as well for its cause as for its effect. The house would be aware of the constitutional reasons which prevented him from bringing before it the substance of these resolutions in the shape of a bill. The objects which he proposed to obtain by these resolutions, were to connect the whole body of the secular Catholic clergy with the state, to effect an improvement in the condition of the Catholic peasantry, and to provide for the security of the Protestant church. (Hear.) It was not his intention to propose any increase in the body of parochial clergy; and in point of emolument he should leave them nearly as they were. When the sources from which the income of the clergy was derived were considered, he was sure that it could not be doubted that it would be highly expedient to substitute a fixed and unfailing stipend for those uncertain sources. It might be objected that one effect of this would be to cut off the connexion of the clergy with their flocks In order to meet this objection, he would remind the house, that in the evidence of a distinguished prelate of that body which had lately excited so great an interest, it was stated that one fourth of the incomes of the priests was derived from the offerings of their parishioners on certain solemn festivals in the church. These it was his intention still to leave untouched, that a lively remembrance might be kept up in the minds of the parishioners of the spiritual services of their pastors, and that they might upon such solemn occasions testify by their contributions to his support in this world the sense they entertained of the value of the priest who pointed out to them the road to salvation in the next. (Hear.) The evidence of Mr. O'Connell showed that the ranks of the clergy were filled from the lower orders of the people. He would not insult, by the expression of any aristocratical feeling, so meritorious a body, but it must surely be a matter of reasonable regret that any circumstances should occur to prevent a mixture of the higher classes of the community among the Catholic clergy. The necessity of a competent provision was also strikingly enforced by another consideration. Was it fit that in times of danger and popular tumult, the clergy should be so entirely dependent upon the people, that any attempt to discharge their duty to the Government must be followed by the loss of their means of subsistence? When the storm was up and the vessel was in wreck, should they be lashed to its shattered remnants and exposed to all the fury of the tempest? He returned, however, from a supposed case to the more pleasing conviction which had been produced in his mind by the perusal of the evidence on this subject, and which proved that a close intimacy and unanimity subsisted in many instances between Catholics and Protestants. He alluded particularly to the monument which had been erected by Protestants to the memory of Mr. Egan. He confessed that every remedial measure should be narrowly sifted: but if it were supposed that in the plan which he proposed, he had any intention to undermine the faith of the Catholic clergy, he utterly denied and disavowed it (Hear, hear.) Much as he wished that no difference existed between the faith of the church of England and the Catholics, he would take no such means to smite them. He would appeal from theory to practice; the Presbyterians in the north of Ireland (than whom there was not a more respectable body of clergy in the country) were a stipendiary body, but upon them no undue influence had ever been exerted by the Government. If the cry of economy should be raised—a cry so successful in exciting the passions of a commercial country like this, but which was often disgraceful to the individual, and a curse to the nation—he trusted the house would not echo it, that the nation would not keep it up, and that the charm would lose its power, let the magician be who he might. (Cheers.) The effect of the measure upon the peasantry would be to restore their confidence in the Government, to ease those pangs of bitter hostility which now tortured them—

"To cleanse the charg'd bosom of the perilous stuff
"Which weighs upon the heart;"

and to still those feelings which nerve the arm of despair to the commission of midnight murders. He proceeded now to the details of the plan he had to propose. He found that the number of Catholic priests in Ireland amounted to about 1,000, and that of the coadjutors or curates to nearly the same, making the whole estimate of parish priests about 2,000. He proposed to divide these into three classes, in the same way that the Presbyterian clergy were divided, and to allot to 200 of them an annual stipend of 300l. each; to 800, a similar stipend of 120l.; and to 1,000 one of 60l. To the four archbishops, 1,500l. per annum; to 22 bishops, 1,000l.; and to 3000 deans, 300l. each. By this plan,, accompanied, as he trusted it would be, by the great measure of Catholic emancipation, the rulers of the land would have a strong and unalienable hold on the affection and the duty of the Roman Catholic priests and population. They could say to them—"We have given you of our stores: we ask of you, in return, no dereliction of your duty to your church. We have possession and power which it is in vain for you to attack, and which we will defend to death. You are also in possession of power, which we ask you to exercise for our mutual benefit; and we invite you to share with us all the blessings of our free and happy constitution, any attempt to subvert which must, even if it were successful, end in our common ruin." (Cheers.) The noble lord concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this house that a provision should be by law established for the maintenance of the secular Roman Catholic clergy, exercising their functions in Ireland."

Colonel BAGWELL seconded the motion. He confessed that the subject before the house was one of difficulty, but there was no difficulty which could not be surmounted by the exercise of moral courage. The greatest difficulty, as it appeared to him, consisted in the number of petitions which had been presented against this measure. He professed the most profound respect and the warmest veneration for the Reformed Church of England; but Protestant as he was, he could not forget that to the Church of Rome we were indebted for the transmission of the Holy Scriptures, and the elements of true religion through ages of ignorance and darkness. It had been said that some persons would support Catholic emancipation in order to secure the passing of the 40s. freeholder's bill. That, however, was not his case. He had formed his opinion on the Catholic question long since. He did not vote for the 40s. freeholders' bill as Protestant security, but as an act of substantial justice, because he considered the present system of voting in Ireland was bad in itself. The rejection of that measure would not cause any alteration in his opinion with respect to the question of emancipation

Mr. L. FOSTER objected to the measure proposed by the noble lord, on the ground that it would increase the power of the Catholic church without making it more dependent on the Government than at present. It was the principle of the Catholic church to increase its influence, and to put down all competition. It was said that when Catholics should be admitted to Parliament they would lose their distinctive character. He did not believe that. He was of opinion that it would always be their object to advance the power of the Catholic church. On this point he might direct the attention of the house to the conduct of those members who represented the West India interests. On subjects in which their interest were not involved, they could not be recognized as a body of men possessing a community of feeling; but the moment any question arose which affected their West India interests or prejudices—let it relate to the cotton of Egypt, the sugar of Bengal, the coffee of Macao, or the brandy of France—they formed a compact phalanx, and acted as one man. The hon. member stated in conclusion, that he would never consent to a stipend being paid by Government to the Catholic priests, except it was to the exact amount of that which they now received from the peasantry, but which they should then be called upon to abandon.

Mr. HUME thought that this measure was in no way connected with the question of Catholic emancipation. He yielded to no man in a sincere desire to ameliorate the condition of Ireland, but he thought it was not incompatible with that feeling to be strongly opposed to the proposition which the noble lord had brought forward. He could not consent to the payment of the Catholic priest unless the English Dissenting ministers should also receive payment. He complained that the noble lord had given no information as to the manner in which his measure was to be carried into effect. It did not appear whether an annual sum was to be voted, or whether a large grant was to be made at once; nor was it stated from what fund the money was to come, nor who was to have the distribution of it. (Coughing.) Without information on these points, he could not consent to such an innovation as that proposed. The Protestant Dissenters in Ireland amounted to between 7 and 800,000, and their ministers to between 3 and 400. The whole provision which Parliament made for them was 13,894l. When this was the manner in which the Dissenting ministers were treated, it was too much to call upon Parliament to give so large a sum as 250,000l. for the Catholic church. The hon. member concluded his speech by moving the following amendment—"That a select committee be appointed to inquire, whether the Catholic Priesthood, and all Dissenting Ministers from the established Church of England and Ireland, and the Catholic Priesthood and Dissenting Ministers from the established Church in Scotland, should be paid annual stipends; and to consider and report to this house what sums, if any, should be paid to each sect, and from what funds and under what particular stipulations the said payments should be made."

Mr. W. BANKES opposed the measure. If Catholic emancipation was carried, and produced all the cure of evils expected from it, then such a measure was unnecessary; if the Catholic bill was thrown out, then, as an adjunct to that bill, it must fall to the ground of course. He thought that money must absolutely be burning in gentleman's pockets, that they were so ready to grant 250,000l. a year to people who rather desired not to received it. And in what a situation did such a boon to the Catholics place all other Dissenters from the Established Church! The Protestants of the kingdom would be paying two classes of clergy—to wit, the Catholic and the established; but the Dissenter would have to pay three sets—the Established, the Catholic, and his own.

The hon. member sat down by declaring that he should look upon the success of the present measure as an incident after which the established Church of England could hope to exist no longer.

Mr. T. P. COURTENAY had always supported Catholic emancipation, because he disliked the principle of religious tests altogether, but thought that the present question and that of Catholic emancipation stood upon grounds extremely different. He had never thought the doctrines of the Romish church more opposed to those of the established religion than many of the tenets which were held by Dissenters; nor did he believe that the Catholics of Ireland would desire to overthrow the Protestant establishment (hear, hear)--except for the purpose of substituting their own (great laughter); but he certainly thought that the acquiescence of the house in the measure before it would give the Catholics ground to believe that their faith, in time, would become the established system in Ireland. There was another subject upon which he was desirous to say a word, and yet scarcely knew if he could do so without calling down reprehension. He had long been of opinion—it was an opinion which he had been many years in forming, and many more in making up his mind to express (hear, and laughter)—that even the Church of England was too strict in the minuteness of conformity which it required. He thought that the time was come when we ought to revise the thirty-nine articles. (Hear, hear.) If any gentleman would take the trouble to read those articles—(hear, and laughter), rather than such a serious subject should excite laughter, he would abandon it altogether. (Hear, and cries of "Go on.") No, he did believe that the great majority of the gentlemen whom he was addressing had not read the 39 articles, and he believed, moreover, that part of what those articles contained, was matter which no man could properly be called upon to consider, much less to subscribe to; but feeling that he had not weight enough in the house to get the subject discussed as it deserved, he should sit down by declaring his dissent from the vote proposed to the Catholic priesthood.

Lord. G. CAVENDISH apprehended no danger that the Catholic church of Ireland would be able to cope with the Protestant, or fancy itself able to do so. He supported the measure, because it was one which would tend to increase the respectability of the Catholic teachers, and thereby to aid the course of education, and consequently of moral feeling, in Ireland. Being convinced that it was only to the progress of instruction that we could ever look for a reformation in the habits of the Irish people, he would vote for the grant to the priesthood, even though it were not accompanied by the great measure of emancipation. (Hear.)

Mr. PEEL imagined all parties would agree in treating the present measure as quite distinct from the proposition for removing Catholic disabilities; and rather regretted that any attempt had been made to connect or couple the two questions together. What he should say on the subject would be extremely short. It was proposed, without (as he thought) any explanation, for the house broadly to declare that it was expedient to provide by law for the future maintenance of the secular Roman Catholic clergy. We were to pay 250,000l. a year to the Catholic priests, and to have no power in the nomination of them—they were to receive that large amount of money from the Government, but to be in all respects independent of it, and free from its control. He by no means desired to have the control to which he alluded. He did not at all say that it was desirable that the Crown should have so much additional patronage; all he wanted was, to show what would really be the effect of the measure. Looking at such a grant only constitutionally, apart from any theological consideration altogether, it was at least one upon which it behoved the house to pause for information. It was said that the Presbyterian body in the north of Ireland stood exactly in the same situation in which it was now proposed to place Catholics; but he denied the parity of the cases; and that very argument was one upon which he founded considerable complaint. There was evidence before the committee above stairs as to that particular point—evidence which he desired to quote, but which he found had not been printed. The Moderator of the Synod of Ulster distinctly stated in his letter, the manner of the connexion between the Presbytery of the north of Ireland and the Government; and his declaration came in fact to this—that there was scarcely any difference between the Presbyterian system and that of the Established Church. Certainly, if the bill before the house did pass, he should so far agree with the honourable member who had last spoken, that, without any delay for consideration, he should say the thirty-nine articles ought to be got rid of; for, surely, after passing such a measure, no man could ever again be called to subscribe to them. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentlemen opposite smiled; he understood what was meant—it was intended to quote what we had already done with respect to the college of Maynooth. But surely the cases were widely different. We objected to the education of the Irish Catholic priests abroad, and therefore we founded a seminary for them at home. But surely this was not like providing 1,000l. a year for every Catholic bishop; 1,500l. for archbishops; and an income for every clergyman, of whatever degree. One effect of such a course, as it appeared to him, would be directly to create a rivalry for influence between the secular clergy of Ireland and the regular clergy. The first, being paid by Government, might be doubled by the people; the last would the step in to interfere in their duties; and the contest would be necessarily as to which party should evince the most zeal, for every circumstance, of whatever character, connected with the Catholic faith. He doubted, too, how far it would be possible for the house to make such an arrangement as that contemplated without communication with the Pope. If the Archbishops and Bishops were to receive a large salary, Government might probably think some alteration in the oath they took advisable; and Dr. Doyle, though he was of opinion that this might be done, thought that it could not be done without application to the See of Rome. Surely, if we were to pay the Catholic bishops of Ireland 1,000l. a-year, it was too much that the Pope should have the nomination of them. At least, there ought to be some stipulation that he should institute the person recommended to him from Ireland. At present there was nothing to hinder the Pope from nominating a foreigner, and no nomination but his could have any force or value in Ireland. He did not mention these circumstances as insuperable objections to the bill; but why, he asked, was it necessary to press it at this moment? As soon as this measure was passed, if Parliament should agree to it, the claims of the Dissenters would be altered, and become much stronger than they were at present. Let it be recollected that we had made no provision for the Episcopalian clergy of Scotland, who were of the same religion as the Church of England; and not having done so, he could not see why we should commence our provision for any other church by giving a stipend to the Catholic clergy. What would be the situation of the Dissenters, if this bill passed? They would see the Protestant Established Church provided for by tithes, and the Catholic clergy by taxes, to both of which they (the Dissenters) were obliged to contribute; while, at the same time, no provision was made for them. Such a measure as the present would, he contended, be contrary to the spirit of the revolution. It would be in direct hostility to that spirit to select any religion distinct from the Protestant Church as established by law, for a permanent provision and establishment. He would not object to this principle, if the house had agreed to remove all the disabilities of the Catholics; but that measure had not been adopted. The house were now engaged in an inquiry, the whole of the evidence on which had not yet been printed; and considering the want of sufficient information on the subject, he thought it would be premature to press it, and he had no doubt that if so pressed, hon. members would have occasion to repent their precipitancy.

Mr. C. W. WYNN thought that one of the great recommendations of Catholic emancipation was that it was to be accompanied by this measure. There were many hon. members who supported the former for the sake of the latter; and so convinced was he of the necessity of the great question, that if he thought he could make even one convert to it by the passing of the present measure, he would most cordially support it, and give precedence to this in order to pass it first, as an inducement to hon. members to consent to the other. His hon. friend had asked why the two measures should be connected? He answered, the connexion was most politic. It was a connexion supported by Mr. Pitt, by the late Marquis of Londonderry, and other eminent supporters of the Catholic question. He remembered the words of Mr. Pitt, when the Catholic question was discussed more than twenty years ago. They were, that some securities were necessary not depending on the test of religion, but some which should afford a permanent connecting line between the Government and the people. This was the opinio ofn the great supporters of the question 20 years ago; and it was the opinion of all those who had taken an interest in its support ever since. He thought that man must be an idiot who could imagine that Ireland would be fully tranquillized by the passing of Catholic emancipation, unless it was accompanied by such arrangements as the present. It was objected that we were about to give salaries to the Catholic Bishops, without provision that the Pope should not have the power of appointing a foreigner to a bishopric in Ireland. This was provided for in the bill; (Here some hon. member intimated that no such proposition was in the bill.) Well, suppose it was not already provided for, it would be a fit matter for consideration when the house went into a committee on the bill. It was urged that the Catholic clergy, if this provision were made for them, should give up their present sources of emolument. Undoubtedly that would be required to a great extent; but there were certain fees on the performance of parts of their ministerial duties, which it might not be proper to abrogate. The Protestant clergy, though paid by tithes, were allowed to take fees in particular cases; and he did not see how the restriction could be made to the Catholic clergy in some instances; but the amount of fees which they would be allowed to take would be very inconsiderable. The great objection to this bill was, that it should not be extended to the Catholics, unless also to the dissenting clergy. He would contend, that the cases of the two were different. The necessity in both was not the same. (Hear.) The members were not the same, nor could the same danger exist from one quarter as from the other. Catholics were smarting under the influence of penal laws, which even when repealed would leave an impression that could not be removed all at once, and it was most important that there should be some link to connect the future teachers of that people to the state. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion the right hon. gentleman contended, that the present measures must be considered as having the sanction of the people of Ireland, for since they had been first mentioned in Parliament, sessions and assizes had been suffered to pass over and no public meeting was held to petition Parliament against them.

Mr. R. MARTIN said, that from what had fallen from the noble lord who moved this question, and from some comments which had been made on his speech, one would imagine that he had presented a petition from the Roman Catholic Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of Ireland, supplicating the house to make some provision for their support. The fact was, however, (and he spoke from a personal knowledge of the sentiments of most of the higher order of the Irish Catholic clergy), that they were by no means desirous of any such provisions. They had much rather be without it; and if they did consent, it was not on their own account, but from a wish that the general measure affecting their lay brethren might not be retarded in consequence of any opposition on their part to one of its contingent arrangements. (hear.) They themselves did not wish to be indebted to Parliament for any grant whatever. (Hear, hear.) This was the language of every member of the Irish Catholic hierarchy, and of all the clergy with whom he had conversed on this subject. In supporting this motion, therefore, he did not feel himself called upon to answer all the objections which had been urged against it. It was not his proposition; it was not the proposition of the supporters of the Catholic question. It was in many instances the measure of those who had previously opposed any concession to the Catholics, and who were disposed to withhold that concession, unless accompanied by this measure. He did not therefore feel himself called upon to say what might or might not be its effects. That the Catholic clergy were sincere on this subject, he could not doubt, for they would lose by it a great portion of the influence which they now held over their flocks in Ireland, and if they consented to any measure which would have that effect, it was because they felt it would forward the general measure of emancipation. The Catholic priesthood at present received more from their flocks, than they would be likely to get by any pecuniary arrangement of the nature of that now proposed. If he were asked for any other reason why he should support this question, he would answer, that he did so, because he wished to take from the Protestants that which he considered so just a reproach to them. The Protestants at present, in their vestries, assessed the Catholics (without allowing them a vote on the occasion) for the payment of their church rates, for the repairs of the church, and other matters; but now, if this measure were carried, the Catholics might say, that if they were assessed for the support of the Protestant church, the Protestants were taxed for the payment of the Catholic clergy. (Hear, hear.) On the whole, he would give his best support to this measure; and he thanked the noble lord for introducing it, not because he looked upon it as necessary in itself, but because he thought it would be auxiliary to the great question of Catholic emancipation. (Hear.)

Mr. S. RICE observed, that he would give his vote for the noble lord's motion—first, because he thought the Catholic clergy were more powerful in their influence than any other body of men in Ireland, and he should therefore wish to have them placed in amicable relation to the State; and next, because he thought the Catholics were poor, and ought to be relieved from the burden of supporting their own clergy, being already by law bound to contribute so largely to the support of the established church. As a measure of finance, he thought it would in this respect be a most seasonable relief to the poor Catholics, by taking from them so heavy a burden. He was not one of those who thought it better to have no religion than the Catholic. He respected that mode of worship, not because it was Roman Catholic, but because it was Christian; and he was anxious that where it existed, its moral precepts should be carefully inculcated, by means of general instruction, and that instruction was in a great degree debarred by the want of funds among the Catholic clergy. As a friend to emancipation, he should wish to see this question carried; but as a friend to civil liberty, he would oppose it, if he thought its object was to give the Government unlimited control over the Catholic clergy. In that case, the influence of Government would be too great, and the influence of the priests for the purposes of instruction would be reduced. However, he did not believe that the provision was sought for by Government with any such view. The power of the bishops over their clergy would remain the same, but the bishops would form the connecting link between them and the Government. The hon. member then proceeded to state the many services which the Catholic clergy had rendered to Government, by their constant exertions to maintain or restore tranquillity in that country. They had, he observed, on all occasions proved themselves the most able and useful auxiliaries to the civil power. This was proved in evidence before the committees of both houses, particularly in the evidence of Judge Day; and he (Mr. Rice) could attest it from his own personal experience. In conclusion, the hon. member implored the house, for the sake of the tranquillity of Ireland—for the sake of the general prosperity of the empire, to pass these bills. They had not a moment to lose. A little delay might deprive them of an opportunity which might not occur again for years. Circumstances to which it would not be desirous to allude more directly, shewe the absolute necessity of despatch in the most important questions. He did hope, therefore, that to the present as forming part of the general measure, the house would give its sanction, and to the others when they came before them.

Mr. GOULBURN said, he did not view this question as one of economy, or object to it on the ground of the pecuniary consideration. His objection was on a very different ground. He opposed the motion because he thought the house was altogether without proper information on the subject. He saw every thing in this resolution that was calculated to excite dissension and dissatisfaction among that clergy whom it was intended to benefit. He contended that it was the duty of the noble lord who proposed it, to lay down in the first instance the amount of the payment which he intended to make to the Catholic clergy, and the conditions and stipulations with which he intended to accompany it. The house was bound to consider the number and situation of the regular clergy, before they determined to confine their bounty to the secular clergy of Ireland. It ought likewise to reflect what would be the effect of bestowing that bounty upon them. He believed, that just in proportion as the house increased their emoluments would it diminish the confidence which their flocks at present reposed in them. He contended, that if they agreed to make this grant to the Roman Catholic clergy, they were bound, in point of principle, to make a similar grant to the clergymen of every other sect which dissented from the Established Church. An hon. friend of his had said that he would make this grant to the Roman Catholic clergy because he considered them dangerous to the state, and that he would withhold it from the Dissenters because he knew them to be harmless to it. Was not this holding out to the Dissenters an encouragement to be seditious? Was it not in point of fact saying to them, "You are now quiet and submissive, and therefore not worth remunerating; but become turbulent and disaffected; and we will immediately provide for you?" (Hear, hear.) Such a defence of the present resolution was utterly untenable, and was as paltry a fallacy as had ever come under his observation. It was true, that the grant did not entail any very great expense on the country in a pecuniary point of view; but though the 250,000l. which it called for, was not much when considered by itself, the expense of such a system would be found serious, when there were added to it the sums necessary to provide for the clergy of the Dissenters. He maintained that this measure ought to stand upon its own merits alone, and not upon those of any other measures with which it was connected. As far as he was concerned, he would say that the resolution received injury rather than benefit from the measures in whose company he found it; and that if it was intended to render the question of Catholic emancipation more palatable to him, it had utterly failed in producing that effect. He conceived that so far from harmony being promoted between the Protestant and the Catholic Church, a great jealousy of each other would be excited among them, when they found themselves placed under the protection and support of the state. In conclusion, he objected to the measure, because he had not sufficient information regarding it; because, as far as his information went, it convinced him that the measure made provision for that part of the Catholic clergy who were the most inclined to do mischief to the establishment, and withheld it from that part who were the least inclined to injure it; and lastly, because it would hold out a false expectation of relief and protection to other sects, who had never yet declared themselves in want of them.

Mr. Calcraft rose in support of the resolution. He said that the resolution confined the provision to the secular clergy, because they were the parochial clergy of Ireland; and withheld it from the regular clergy, because they had little to do with the domestic affairs of the people of that country. He remarked that it was most extraoadinary, that the two ministers who from the situation which one of them had filled and which the other was now filling, ought to have the most information on every subject connected with Ireland, were the very men who were the most forward in stopping the improvement of that country, on the ground that the house had not sufficient information at present upon which to legislate. With regard to the disproportion of the sums which were to be applied to the clergy of the Roman Catholic and of the Presbyterian church (the sum intended for the former being 250,000l. and the grant to the latter being 21,000l.) he observed that it arose out of the difference between the numbers of the Catholic and Presbyterian population. On a proposition of this nature where the union of the empire and the happiness of the people were as materially concerned, it was trifling to talk of the expenditure which would be incurred by acceding to it. The sum necessary to defray it might be found by reducing several improp[illegible] would object to [illegible] such a useful [illegible]

the present resolution. He was convinced that this measure would be the seal and hand of the tranquillity of Ireland; and he was sure that if it had been proposed independent of the Catholic question, it would have been most warmly hailed by those who were now the most forward to oppose it.

Mr. Creevey said, that he rose to oppose this resolution, for a reason which had not hitherto been adverted to in the course of the debate. He felt deeply for the wretched situation of the lower orders of the Irish peasantry, and for the aggravation which their poverty received in consequence of the various sums they were called upon to pay to the Roman Catholic clergymen. He should have no objection to see the Roman Catholic clergyman properly remunerated; but to paying that remuneration out of the taxes of the Protestants of England, he for one should never consent. (Hear.) He thought that the Roman Catholic clergymen might easily be paid out of the funds of Ireland itself. When he recollected that in Ireland there were 6,000,0000 of Catholics, and that the remaining million of its population was equally divided between the Established Church and the Dissenters, he did not see any reason why the funds of that country should not be applied to the payment of its Catholic clergy. Why should great families be allowed to send their relations and their tutors out to Ireland, and to quarter them upon the rich livings of that country? He never would consent to make any provision for the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, unless it were made from the property of the established church. (Hear, hear.) He would leave the two sects to settle the division between themselves—he would not undertake it; but this he would again say, that to taxing the Protestants of England for any such object as was contemplated in this resolution, he never would for one moment give his consent.

Mr. Brougham commenced his observations by apologizing to the house for trespassing upon its attention at that late hour, after the many protracted and exhausting debates to which they had listened during the last week. From the deep interest which he felt for the success of the Catholic cause, and from the part which he had taken in opposing the elective franchise bill, he deemed it necessary, in justice to the cause, and also to his own consistency, to state as briefly as he could the reasons which induced him to support the present resolution. He felt no difficulty from want of information upon this subject, because it was not encompassed by any of that obscurity in which the measure relative to the forty-shilling freeholders appeared to be involved. The facts relating to it lay in a narrow compass, and had often been presented to the consideration of Parliament. The principles on which it must be decided were familiar to them all; for he might say, that often as the Catholic question had been discussed, from the time when Mr. Fox first brought it forward twenty years ago, down to the present moment, there had never been one occasion in which it had been discussed without the necessity of a provision for the Catholic Clergy either maintained or denied in it, without such a provision being fully admitted to be germane to the grand question, and almost impossible to be severed from it. He could have wished to have gone on to that grand question, without having his path crossed either by the present measure, or by that which he had felt himself called upon to oppose on Tuesday last. It was no fault of his that either of these measures had been submitted to their notice; but as they had come under it, and as one of them was a measure on which he had no inquiry to desiderate, he had no hesitation to give it his decided and positive support. He begged leave to say that the generality of the words, in which this motion was couched, formed one of the grounds on which he supported it. His hon. friend who had spoken last, might have voted for it consistently with the principles by which he appeared to be animated; for it prescribed no manner of proceeding, it pointed out no funds from which this remuneration was taken, it only recognized the principle that it was expedient that the State should, in some way or other, make provision for the Roman Catholic clergy. Did any member think that the provision which the noble lord had mentioned was too large? Nobody was tied, by acceding to this resolution, to approve it. He might vote either for half the sum, or the whole sum, or double the sum mentioned, and that no scale, or that any scale, might be adopted with regard to the payment of the bishops and of the priests. With respect to another point, on which he had felt some alarm before he had heard the nature of the proposition then under the consideration of the house—an alarm founded on the evidence of the Roman Catholic bishops, and on the questions put to some laymen before the committee—with respect to the possible increase to the influence of the Crown from this measure, he must now say that all his alarm had ceased. (Hear, hear.) He desired it to be distinctly understood on the part of himself and of several gentlemen on his side of the house, that they gave their assent to this measure on a distinct understanding that it was to lead to no dangerous increase to the influence of the Executive Government, which he thought was at present all too large in England, both in the State, and in the Church separately, and also in the impolitic alliance between Church and State of which they unfortunately heard so much upon all occasions, and which he was certain was all too large in Ireland, where the State had much greater means of corruption than it had in England, and where the Church possessed an influence and a property of which it was scarcely possible for any Englishman who had not been in Ireland to form an adequate conception. He begged to state, that he considered the granting to the Crown the power of direct nomination over the priests, or the power of putting a negative upon that nomination when vested in another quarter, or the granting to it a *veto* on the appointment of priests, either directly or indirectly, or any measure which put the payment of the clergy entirely into the hands of the Crown, to be one and all of them measures which planted in each parish of Ireland a hired officer of the Government; and he repeated, that if any of those measures had formed part of the present proposition, he should have been among the first to hold up his hand against them. They were not to be found in it; and he therefore felt himself justified in giving to it his support. He would now say one word respecting the alleged necessity of providing for the ministers of other sects, if we provided for those of the Roman Catholics. He contended that there was neither consistency nor sound principle to bear out such necessity. In point of consistency, this grant would not give to the Roman Catholics a greater sum, if regard were paid to their numbers, than was now given to the Presbyterians by the *regium donum*. When the Presbyterians amounted to 5,000,000, and the Catholics only to 500,000, he would vote for giving to the Presbyterians the sum which was now given to the Catholics, and for restricting the Catholics to the sum now granted to the Presbyterians. In point of principle it was necessary to support the grant, because the clergy were the natural instructors of the people. We had adopted at home the principle which acknowledged the propriety of educating the people. Let us proceed onwards in the performance of our duty, and adopt the same principle with regard to the people of Ireland. We were not called upon to provide for the ministers of every sect: if we were, we should have sects which were unknown to us at present, which had few or no followers, which had only a priest and 13 or 14 devotees—for instance, Johanna Southcote and the believers in her Shiloh,—claiming from the Government support and remuneration for their religious instructors. To say that we were bound to provide for the ministers of all sects, was not to take a statesmanlike view of the question. We were not bound to do any such thing until a sect became as populous as the Catholics were in Ireland, and included, as they did, the majority of the inhabitants of the country. These were the reasons which led him to intrude at present upon the house. He must, however, before he sat down, protest against one position which had been set up in the course of the debate. Nothing could be more dangerous to the great question of Catholic clergy as a security. He denied that we did so. If we gave it as a security, we must admit that danger existed, which he for one could not conscientiously do. If we admitted the danger by giving a security we must be prepared to do more—we must be prepared to raise the security, in case it were deemed imperfect or insufficient. He denied the danger; he denied the security. He considered this resolution, as he had always considered the veto, the control, and the commission to be entirely foreign from the great question. That question was Catholic emancipation. Grant that to the people of Ireland, and it will allay all dissensions and disturbances—it will give us their hearts, and in giving us their hearts, it will secure our dominion over them, so that a world in arms shall not be able to wrest it from us. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PLUNKETT rose amid deafening cries of "question." He said that he had only one observation to make to the house, and that he should not presume to make it at that stage of the debate, if it did not appear to him to possess some weight, and not to have been noticed by any of the speakers who had preceded him. With a great deal of what had fallen from his hon. and learned friend he fully concurred, and particularly with his last observation, that it was not dealing fairly with the Catholic question to consider this measure as a security against danger likely to accrue from conceding Catholic emancipation. He begged gentlemen who were anxious to support the Protestant ascendancy to listen to what he was now going to say. The hon. member for Aberdeen had, to a certain point, supported his opinion. He said that he was sensible of the injustice and impolicy of leaving 6,000,000 of people without an adequate provision for their religious instruction. He thought that these instructors ought to be paid, but all that he objected to was the mode of paying them. Now he (Mr. Plunkett) conceived the proposed mode of paying them was one of the best that could be conceived. The right hon. gentleman here repeated the reasons which had before been urged by the hon. member for Galway, and contended that the provision made for the Catholic church by the Protestant community, would, in taking away one of the Catholic's most plausible objections to the Protestant Church, act as a buttress to support the establishment. (Question, question.)

The house then divided, when the numbers were.—

For the motion, 205 | Against it, 162 | Majority for it, 43.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE AND LITERARY JOURNAL NO. 53, FOR MAY 1825.

British Museum. Rich's Collection.—The Committee to whom the petition of the trustees of the British Museum, relative to Mr. Rich's collection of manuscripts, antiquities, and coins, was referred, have examined several witnesses as to the importance and pecuniary value of this collection; and from their Report to the House, which is of extreme literary interest, all those parts which are literary are selected; only abridging a few concurrent opinions as to pecuniary value. The collection consists of three parts, viz. manuscripts, in the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Syriac languages, and a few printed books; gems and various antiquities chiefly collected in the neighbourhood of Babylon and Nineveh; and Oriental, Greek, and Roman coins.

"*Manuscripts.*—Dr. M'Bride, Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, recommended the purchase of the collection of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts, as the Museum is particularly defective in that department of literature, and especially as there is little probability of so large and well selected a library being again offered for sale.—Dr. Nicoll, Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, considered the collection of MSS. in the Persian and Arabic languages, as containing a great number of the most esteemed works in both languages, in excellent preservation and of great antiquity. The Syriac MSS. he thinks also of considerable value; and that the whole collection is more valuable than any which has been brought into England since the time of Pococke and Huntingdon.—The Rev. S. Lee, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, stated, that the MSS. taken on the aggregate, are the best he had seen collected by any one man; he considered the collection as unrivalled, from the importance and variety of matter it contains; and that the placing it in the British Museum would be conferring a real benefit upon the nation. Mr. Lee was requested by the Committee to examine the MSS. more minutely, with a view of giving his opinion respecting the condition and value of the MSS., and particularly as to the Syriac part of the collection. He represented the Syriac to consist of sixty-eight volumes. There is one copy of the Philoxenian version of the Gospels, which is valuable; he only knows of one other copy, which is at Oxford. There are copies of the Nestorian and Jacobite editions of the Peschito version of the Scriptures, there being no other complete copy of the Nestorian edition in any of our libraries. The Nestorian and Jacobite sects separated as early as the year 500, and continued their editions in their own churches; the collection of them may be important on certain disputed passages. Some of the copies are a thousand years old: they are not all perfect, but as much so as they are generally found. There are two copies of the Gospels and two of the New Testament perfect, with the exception of the Apocalypse. After having examined more particularly the collection, Mr. Lee stated, that the MSS. are much less mutilated than he had before supposed; there is a History of the Persecutions of the Nestorians, which he believed to be unique; there is an old Chronicle, which he considers as a very curious historical document; it is written in Syriac and Arabic, in parallel columns, the Arabic in the Kufic character; it gives the dates of the bishops, and various persons of the Syriac churches, of the Persian kings, and of the dynasties of the East and West: he thinks it difficult to set a pecuniary value upon the Syriac part of the collection; but had it been offered to the University of Cambridge, he would rather that 1000*l.* had been paid for it than the University should have lost it, though he thinks that sum a little above the value. With respect to the remaining part of the collection, he has examined accurately a fourth part of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, and which he believes to be a fair specimen of the whole; they are extremely valuable, because they are the best books in those languages. They consist of history, poetry, and grammar; commentaries on each, and commentaries on the Koran; there are also works on geography, mathematical works, and generally works on the sciences. There is also a copy of the Koran in the Kufic character, which is, perhaps, the only copy in Europe. This collection of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. is the best he has ever seen made by one person, and he thinks it cannot be worth less than 5000*l.*—Sir Gore Ousely valued the Persian, Arabic, and Turkish part of the collection, at from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.*; they would sell for more if taken back to Persia.—Mr. Hine was assistant to Mr. Rich, and resided with him many years at Bagdad, and kept his accounts. Mr. Rich paid between six and seven thousand pounds for the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS.—Mr. T. Hamilton had examined the MSS.; thinks the generality of them in better condition than are usually met with; the selection is a good one. He thinks the value of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish part of the collection, worth about 8000*l.*—Mr. H. Ellis, keeper of the manuscripts of the British Museum, stated, that there were very few Oriental MSS. in the British Museum, and none in the Syriac language.

Coins.—Mr. Marsden had examined the collection of coins and medals. There is one coin, a Kufic Derham, represented to have been struck in the 79th year of the Mahomedan era, which he believes to be worth 100*l.*; there is only one other simil[ar] ing to the Royal Ac[ademy] value of the collectio[n] Greek and Roman part, he includes in this valuat[ion] Sassanian coins.—Dr. Wi[lkins] this Kufic Derham; he belie[ves] genuine; and agrees with Mr. [Marsden] value.—Mr. M. Young, deal[er] amined the whole collection: obse[rves] Derham; it is in fine preservation [and] it to be struck, not cast: such coins [are] in this country sold for more than [100*l.*] He observed particularly a Thracian co[in] siders it to have been cast, and worth [a] few shillings; a genuine one, in fine condi[tion] would be worth 100*l.* He estimates the whol[e] collection, according to what he is in the habit of charging for such coins, at 840*l.*

Antiquities.—Mr. E. Landseer is acquainted with antiquities similar to those shown to him, and thinks them very valuable, and that the study of the hieroglyphical part of these gems may throw light on the inscription in the arrowhead character. He considers the cylinders to have been signets, and that their impression was given by rolling; with respect to pecuniary value, he remembered one of a similar kind, found at Marathon, being valued at from fifteen to twenty guineas; valuing the collection at that rate, it would be worth about 3000*l.*—Sir J. Malcolm had looked over these Babylonish and Nineveh antiquities; thinks, from his own experience, that this collection has been obtained at great cost: upon a cylindrical brick being shown him, covered with the arrowhead character, he says it is the best specimen he had ever seen; he would give 50*l.* for it; and he thinks Mr. Rich could not have expended less than four or five hundred pounds upon the remainder of this part of the collection, independent of gems.—Mr. W. Bankes, a member of the Committee, estimated the value of the cylindrical brick at 50*l.*, and thinks it a great object to get together a large mass of the arrowhead and cuneiform character, as the only chance hereafter of decyphering it.—Mr. F. Palgrave considered the collection of antiquities as very valuable, and thinks such a collection may lead to important results, when we see what Dr. Young and Mons. Champollion have done with regard to Egyptian hieroglyphics; he thinks the collection of gems and other antiquities may be fairly worth 1000*l.*—Dr. Noehden, assistant keeper of the antiquities of the British Museum, thought that this collection of Babylonish and Nineveh gems and antiquities would be a great acquisition to the Museum.—The Committee having considered the evidence adduced, submit to the House, that the sum of 5500*l.* is a fair and reasonable price for this collection of MSS.; the sum of 1000*l.* for the coins; and the sum of 1000*l.* for the Babylonish and Nineveh gems and antiquities: and they recommend to the House, that the whole of the collection of the late Mr. Rich be purchased at those prices, making altogether the sum of 7,500*l.*, and that it be placed in the British Museum for the benefit of the public.

THE STAR.—APRIL 20.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, APRIL 19.

THE MINERVA.

This was a suit commenced by the seamen of the Minerva, against the owners of the above vessel, to recover wages. The defence set up was that the men had deserted the ship at Calcutta.

Lord STOWELL gave judgment.—He said, the men in question had contracted to proceed with the Minerva to New South Wales, with convicts, and from thence to India, with a cargo of the produce of the country. Before their departure from Botany Bay, the Captain expressed his determination to visit some of the islands in the South Seas, and the seamen reminded him, that, by the terms of their contract, they had only engaged to go from New South Wales to India. The Captain then, for the first time, informed them, that the words "or elsewhere," were inserted in the margin of the contract, and he said he would carry them where he pleased, to H—if he liked, being a very favourable place for a consignment. In reply to their remonstrances, they were threatened with a prison, and the vessel was then taken to New Zealand, but not a man durst land, for fear of being made a meal's meat of by the cannibals. They then took a flight to Valparaiso, from thence to Lima, then to Otaheite, from thence to Singapore, and then to Calcutta; and in fact, without any profitable speculation. The men there performed their duty with great alacrity; and finding that their hours of rest were not allowed, they followed the Captain on shore, and complained to the Town Serjeant. The Captain was summoned before the Magistrate, and after several private and public conferences, he was of the same opinion as many of the Magistrates in India are, viz. that if sailors leave the ship, whether right or wrong, they had subjected themselves to punishment; but he gave them the choice of either going to the House of Correction, or to return to the ship. The men very prudently chose the latter, but then the Captain refused to admit them, and they were imprisoned twenty-five days. They were then put on board a police-boat, and taken to the ship. Two other charges were made against them, but dismissed as frivolous. His Lordship, at very considerable length, went on to observe, that the words, "or elsewhere," did not form a part of the original contract. The sailors were, in his opinion, wholly unconscious

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…hen they placed their …fact, which had been …manner, and which sub… …pains and penalties of the …if they violated the terms of …se, which, in fact, only applied …dia trade. His Lordship said, …d very carefully all the evidence …adduced, and it only strengthen… …on that the words in the margin …fact, had been an afterthought, and …after the men had signed the instru… …It could not be supposed that, under the …umstances, they would banish themselves …om their country, their wives, and fami… …lies, and travel with the Captain to all parts of the habitable globe. He considered the men had acted with great propriety, and he therefore pronounced that they were entitled to the wages they sought to recover.

MORNING HERALD,—April 30.

ROUEN.

The following are the most remarkable passages in "The Pastoral Instruction and Ordonnance of my Lord the Archbishop of Rouen Primate of Normandy, Grand Almoner and Peer of France, Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, Primacier of the Royal Chapter of St. Denis." (Such are his titles as announced in the mandamus.)

Baptism.—As the sponsors represent the Church which offers the infant to Jesus Christ, in order that he may be born again, the cures and priests will not receive as sponsors any persons under fourteen years of age, or those who are known to have been to confessions and communion at Easter or who are ignorant of all that a Christian should know to be saved.

Marriages.—We exhort all the cures and priests of our diocese to cause to be observed faithfully in their parishes, all the laws of the holy Catholic Church relative to the sacrament of marriage. They should often teach their parishioners that every marriage which is null according to the laws of the Church, is null in the eyes of God; that according to the law established by the Council of Trent, and which has been observed in France for the last two centuries, the faithful cannot contract a real marriage but in presence of their own cure or of some priest approved of by him or the ordinary; that consequently all unions, called civil marriages, entered into since the pastors have been able to exercise freely their ministry, are null in the eyes of the Church; that such of their parishioners as have contented themselves with this civil contract, since that period, and live together as if legitimately married, should be looked upon as in a state of concubinage, and that consequently the cures should follow with regard to them the rules prescribed by the Canons. They will, in order to bring them back to their duty, do to them all that a tender and charitable father ought to do for his misled children. Their names shall be inscribed in a particular register, which shall be shown us at our pastoral visitations, or at any other time that we may require it. Before conferring on them the Sacrament of Marriage, when they shall demand it, the cures should take care to separate them for some time, and to insist upon their repairing, as much as possible, the scandal they have given. As to those who have had recourse to the civil contract, only for the purpose of obtaining more easily a dispensation, allowing them to marry within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity, and who live together in incest, the pastors are obliged to remind them of that rule established by the holy Council of Trent, which says, "That relations, who dare to contract a marriage, knowing at the same time the impediment that exists, should be separated and deprived of all hope of obtaining a dispensation." With regard to the parishioners absenting themselves from mass the Ordonnance invoke the authority of the Council of Trent, which gave the bishops the power of constraining them by ecclesiastical censures.—The last Council of Rouen ordains that the cures shall observe most vigilantly whether their parishioners frequent Divine worship on Sundays and feast days: that they shall inquire into the causes of their absence, and cause them to be watched by some one, so that if, after due remonstrance, they should still persist in absenting themselves, they may be denounced to their Bishop. In the great number of rituals and synodal statutes published both before and after the Council of Trent, it is seen that the Bishops either excommunicated the parishioners, who without a legitimate excuse absented themselves from Church for three successive Sundays, or that they merely menaced them with excommunication, or reminded them of the penalties pronounced against the neglect by the Canons. We consequently enjoin all the pastors and confessors to see to the scrupulous observation of this ancient law of the Church.

Pascal Communion.—A great number, alas! do not fulfil the sacred duty imposed upon them by the Church, of receiving, at least once a year, the Divine Sacrament. How often in the course of our pastoral visitations, have we sighed on learning that this unworthy prevarication was but too common in a great number of parishes. This disorder should excite the zeal and the charity of the Ministers of the Lord. Woe to those who shall not be profoundly afflicted at it! They should incessantly urge the culpable to enter into themselves, and to dispose themselves, through gratitude—through love for so loveable a God (*un Dieu si aimable*), and through respect for the laws of the Holy Catholic Church, to do that which the interest of their salvation prescribes to them by so many considerations. Let them tremble, at least, on learning with what penalties St. Charles and the Bishops of his province, punished those infidel Christians, in virtue of the twenty-first canon of the General Council of Lateran. The Bishop should forbid the entry of the Church, to those who have not performed their Easter duty, or who shall persist in not performing it after due remonstrance from their pastors. He ought to declare publicly, that they shall be deprived of ecclesiastical sepulture, and cause their names to be posted upon the doors of the parish church and also upon those of the cathedral. If they should still persist in their obstinacy, the Bishop should proceed against them according to the rules of the canon law!—It is necessary that the cures, particularly in the large parishes, should keep a register, containing the names of all their parishioners who have not performed their Easter duty, in order that they (the cures) may easily acquit themselves of the rigorous obligation which the Church imposes upon them in that respect."

Another part of this Ordonnance relates to the strict *surveillance* the cures are commanded to exercise over the school-masters, and the care they are to take that their political and religious opinions should be of the true legitimate and Catholic stamp.

Reserved Cases.—We have thought proper to limit, as follows, the number of those signs, the giving absolution for which we reserve to ourselves—1. Crimen hæresis; quo casu comprehenduntur hæretici, schismatici, eorum in hærisi aut schismate fautores, vel qui eorum conventicalis intersunt cum intentione ipsis adhærendi, *cum excommunicatione, ipso facto*, eaque *reservatu*; item qui legunt aut retinent absque licentia libros hæriticos aut alios sub censura prohibitos *cum excommunicatione*. 2. Magia, quo casu comprehenduntur divinationes, maleficia, vereficia, totiusque artis magicæ exercitium *cum excommunicatione*. 3. Gravis percussio clerici, clericali habitu induti, *cum excommunicatione ipso facto et reservata*; si sit atrox, reservatur summo Pontifici. 4. Sacrilegus sanctimonialium abusus. 5. Clausuræ regularis violatio. 6. Inendium voluntarie factum, opere, consilio, mandato, sicut et effractio et spoliatio sacrarum aedium, monasteriorum et aliorum piorum locorum, ante publicam denuntiationem. 7. Raptus virginum vel mulierum honeste viventium, quo casu non raptus solus, sed et qui ei auxilium aut consilium præbent, comprehenduntur, *cum excommunicatione ipso facto et reservata*. 8. Incestus in primo et secundo gradu consanguinitatis vel affinitatis. Item stuprum violentum et lenocinium. 9. Detestabilia bestialitatis aut Sodomiæ crimina, non solum consummata, sed et actu ad id per se ducente tentata. 10. Homicidium voluntarium; item voluntaria procuratio abortus, sine factus sit animatus, sine non; opere consilio, vel auxilio, etiamsi non sequatur, et sumptio remediorum eo fine ut procuretur sterilitas; item oppressio parvulorum ex proposito vel ex gravi negligentia.—11. Duellum; quo nomine intelliguntur omnes certantes in duello, qui ad illud provocant scienter aut co-operantur; *cum excommunicatione ipso jure et reservata*.—12. In vitam conjugis insidiosa machinatio, licet mors non sequatur.—13. Percussio patris et matris et aliorum ascendentum sicut et soceri et socrus, *cum excommunicatione ipso facto et reservata*, &c.

This alarming Ordonnance has just been published in the form of a pamphlet, with some remarks by M. Dusmenil, that energetic adversary of the Altramontane faction. He terminates his observations in the following manner; "We have seen Mons. de Boulogne and Mons. Clermont Tonnerre launch their ecclesiastical thunders. At present it is the turn of the Prince de Croi, Grand Almoner of France, to mount the breach. It appears there is a magazine of thunders, fitted to every hand, kept at *Montrouge* (Jesuits' establishment near Paris). The Prince de Croi invokes the authority of the Council of Trent, and yet this Council has never been received in France as a rule of discipline. Before France shall submit to the Council of Trent—before they shall impose upon her the dogmas and discipline of Altramontism, there will, no doubt, be many a battle to fight. Hence it was not without design, and probably not without secret instructions, that the Archbishop of Rouen terminates his Ordonnance in the menacing words of St. Bernard—'The time of repose is past—the time to act is come—the friend is known in the hour of need. God, who needs no one, has in this moment, more than ever, a necessity for you to serve him.' The Count de Maistre, that powerful Apostle of fanaticism and sedition, said to the Clergy, in his book of *L'Eglise Gallicane*, 'You are required for what is preparing, let not the French Clergy flatter themselves that they shall be put at the head of the work that is in progress, without its costing them something. Let the recompense that awaits you call up your courage!' At present the pastoral instructions are addressed exclusively to the Clergy; formerly they were addressed to all the faithful, because these latter ought to know as well as their Priests what concerned their faith and dicipline; but in the times of the Apostles, there were neither *mysteria* nor *monita secreta*. Like Grenoble, like Marseilles, like Paris, like the rest of France, Normandy has also her secret societies, her confreries, her congregations. When it is wished to overturn a State, it is necessary, like the Guises, to know how to form a formidable league, and like Cataline, be able to drink blood. It was not without Jesuits and congregations that the *solitary rigours* of St. Barthelemy were brought about."

MORNING HERALD.—August 26.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Rouen, April 20.

The following are accurate details of the disturbances that have taken place at Rouen. On the 18th the playbills announced the performance of Moliere's *Tartuffe*. The famous *Mandement* of the Archbishop, which had just become known, gave particular attraction to the representation of this comedy, and crowds of people hastened to the theatre. But as it was easily foreseen that every allusion to actual circumstances would be eagerly seized upon by the audience, the Archibishop (the Prince de Croi) was determined to disappoint them. He called upon the Civil Authorities to forbid the representation, and they had the weakness to consent, and it was determined that the performance should be changed, under the pretex that one of the actors had been suddenly taken ill. It was to St. Elme (who was to act the *Tartuffe*) that the honour of being the *impromptu* invalid was first proposed, but he refused to lend himself to such a trick, and manfully declared that if they should make use of his name on the occasion, he would publicly contradict it. Having made, with as little success, the same offer to the other actors, they were obliged to content themselves with the sudden indisposition of the actor charged with the most insignificant character in the piece, and who had to appear only in the fifth act. A strip of paper placed at a very late hour upon the play-bills announced the change of performance on account of the illness of this actor, who was seen walking about the town in robust health. The public were, of course, not deceived, and were determined to show their indignation at such conduct. At the rising of the curtain a general cry of "*Le Tartuffe*" arose. To the Commissary of Police, who stated the cause of the change, the audience offered to hear any other actor read the few lines belonging to the part of the sham invalid; they even offered to be satisfied with the four first acts, and not to require the fifth, the only one in which this actor was to have appeared. No attention being paid to these offers, the tumult and confusion became general. From all parts of the house came cries of "Down with the Jesuits! Down with the Tartuffes! Down with Abbe Lesue!" (the name of the Archbishop.) One of the audience cried out, *Le Mandement ou Le Tartuffe*, and this comical demand of compensation excited roars of laughter, and were repeated by the whole house. The *gend'armes* and the military were called on to clear the house, which was not done till after two hours' confusion. The money for admission was returned. The next morning the play-bill announced that in consequence of superior orders, and the tumult of the night before, the representation of the *Tartuffe* was adjourned *sine die*. That evening the same scene of tumult and disorder took place, and the *gend'armes*, with fixed bayonets, cleared the house. While this was going on inside the house, a more extended scene of disturbance was performing outside. Immense crowds had assembled in the neighbourhood of the theatre, and greeted the *gend'armes*, the Commissaries of Police, and all suspected personages, with groans and hisses. It was not till ten o'clock that the horse *gend'armes* had succeeded in dispersing the crowds. One person was slightly wounded, and several arrested. This same night a number of the inhabitants of Rouen met together, and drew up a set of resolutions to present to the manager, stating in substance, that they were determined to oppose, as far as in them lay, any further performances at his theatre until the *Tartuffe* of Moliere should be given. Copies of them were widely distributed, with a recommendation to ladies not to go to the theatre. On the following night there were none but men in the house, and a similar scene of confusion and tumult took place as on the former nights. Three times the curtain rose, but again fell without the performance being suffered to proceed, and the evening terminated, as on the preceding ones, without any play, notwithstanding an immense display of military force outside, and a number of spies and mouchards within the house. The effervescence of the public mind is at its height. The town is in a state of agitation difficult to describe. In the manufactories nothing is more common than to hear the workmen talking of becoming Protestants. Already an inhabitant of this place, a Catholic, has applied to a Protestant Minister to baptise his child. The Cathedral, which is usually full at high mass, was last Sunday not half filled. These are some of the results of the *Mandement* of the Prince de Croi, and such must be the inevitable consequences of that spirit of intolerance and fanaticism which at present animates the French Clergy.

THE MORNING HERALD.—April 23.

BOW-STREET.

Whitfield v. Woodroffe.—Colonel Woodroffe appeared in custody before Sir Richard Birnie, to answer the complaint of Thomas Whitfield, the foreman of a breeches-making establishment in the Strand.

It appeared by the breeches maker's statement, that on the morning set forth in the information he proceeded to the Colonel's lodgings, at the Prince of Wales's Hotel, in Leicester-street, with a pair of mud-boots, or gambadoes, which the Colonel had ordered at his master's shop. That, having reached the said hotel, with the said mudboots inclosed in a blue bag, he ascended to the bed-chamber of the said Colonel, on the second floor of the hotel aforesaid, and tapp'd gently at the door, and distinctly heard the Colonel say "walk in." That he did walk in accordingly; and whilst he was in the act of stooping to take the aforesaid mud-boots out of the blue bag aforesaid, the said Colonel came behind him, and without giving him any notice whatever, kicked him out of the room, on to the landing, and down divers stairs leading therefrom, to the great danger of his neck, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, &c.

The Colonel, in his defence, declared that he did not desire the breeches-maker to "walk in," as the breeches-maker had falsely affirmed; but that the breeches-maker walked boldly in, of his own accord and natural insolence, without even knocking at the door. That he therefore ordered the breeches-maker to retire, which he insolently refused to do, and therefore he put him out—not by kicking, as the breeches-maker had alleged, but by a gentle push.

The Magistrate observed that he was very glad he had not to try the question between the parties, and he directed that the Colonel should enter into his own recognizance to answer the complaint at the Sessions.

Mr. *John Stewart*, Captain of the First, or Southwark Swell Company of Light-fingers, was brought up yesterday for further examination, charged with having twitch'd a *Nova Mina* diamond pin from the muslin tie of a Mr. Oliver, of Stratford-le-Bow, in the pit of Covent-garden theatre, last Thursday night. The Captain had been remanded in consequence of a communication from the officers to the Magistrate, in which communication it was alleged that many valuable shirt-pins had been twitched away from their lawful possessors lately, in the streets as well as in the theatres, and it was supposed that some of those persons might be able to identify the Captain as the twitcher.

When the case was called on the gaoler brought in the Captain, and he stepped into the bar with an air that bespoke him quite *at home* there, adjusted his cravat, displayed his rings and his bandana, arranged his curls, smiled debonairly at his solicitor, bowed *stiffishly* to his Worship, and waited the issue with admirable composure.

"Put on your hat, Sir," said the Magistrate—in order that he might be the more easily identified, and he tossed his *college tile* upon his *titus*, gave it a settling shake, stuck his arms a-kimbo, and looked round upon the crowd with a smirk which seemed to say "Here I am!—*come it!*"

The only person who came forward was a respectable elderly Hebrew, who had been robbed of a brilliant pin, some weeks ago, by a gang of fellows who surrounded him in the street; but he would not undertake to swear that the Captain was one of them; indeed the Captain happened to be resident in Newgate at the time, and therefore it was hardly possible that he could have had anything to do with the matter.

No other complaint being preferred against him, he was committed to take his trial for stealing Mr. Oliver's *Nova Mina* diamond pin, as aforesaid, and once more sent back to his old apartments in Newgate.

Dishonest Servants—*Bridget Donaghue* and *Ann Silburn*, the former a kitchen-maid, and the latter a deputy supernumerary scullion in the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, were charged with stealing silver spoons, napkins, glasses, and other articles, the property of their employer, Mr. Cuff.

The property was found concealed in the room which these damsels used as a dormitory; and it was no sooner found than Nanny sought to save herself by turning King's evidence. She admitted that she assisted in stealing the property, but she declared that she was instigated thereto by Bridget, who, being about to get married, had promised her she should never want a home if she would help her to "*get a few things together*"

The Magistrate, however, declined receiving her evidence; and Bridget having nothing at all to say in her defence, they were both committed to Newgate for trial.

A decrepid old woman was charged with stealing various articles, the property of Mr. Ex-Champion Crib, in his dwelling-house, the Union Arms, Panton-street, Haymarket.

Mr. Ex-Champion Crib, vulgarly called *Tom* Crib, is known to be as humane as he is brave, and this humanity of his hath oftentimes been much abused, as the records of the police can abundantly testify.

The prisoner had been an occasional charwoman in his house, but becoming old and infirm, and, as he believed, totally destitute, he gave her a permanent asylum in his house, as an attendant upon his aged mother. For some time after, every thing went on very smoothly, and he had no reason to repent his kindness, but latterly he had found the little moveables about his house vanishing day by day, and nobody could tell what became of them. "One day a napkin would be off," as he said; "on another day a drinking glass would be absent without leave, and on another a silver spoon would take it in its head to toddle," and so on, until the matter was becoming rather serious. But still it never came into his head to suspect "old nurse," for he "could never believe that a woman with one foot in the grave, would meddle with what did not belong to her," especially as he "took care not to let her want for anything." At length he ascertained that she had other women, of doubtful fame, calling upon her occasionally, and this exciting his suspicion of her own honesty, he questioned her respecting the property he had lost, whereupon she threw herself upon her knees, raised her withered hands towards heaven, and called God to witness that she was perfectly innocent. When she rose up, he had her searched, and her pockets were found stuffed with napkins of his, and other things which had been stolen, were found concealed in her box upstairs; she was given in charge to an officer, who brought her before the Magistrate, and the Magistrate committed her for trial.

A new collection of tales, under the title of My Grandmother's Guests, has appeared among the publications of the last week; several of which will repay the reader by amusement and satisfaction. The two best stories are those called The Feast of Lanterns, and Sir Roger de Calverley's Ghost; the last an anecdote of the Covenanters; and the other a species of fairy-tale burlesqued. Both these possess a lively and well-sustained interest; and the book throughout is written pleasantly and ably.

Captain Bill, of the India service, shot himself on Friday evening. He had agreed to submit to the amputation of his leg on the following morning, symptoms of mortification having appeared, arising from the kick of a horse at the last Ascot races: the idea of losing a limb, and being thereby incapacitated from service, seriously affected his mind, and he committed the rash act in a paroxysm of insanity.